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PAN-PACIFIC UNION

First Pan-Pacific Press Conference

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 21, 1921



Program and Proceedings

Southern Branch
of the
University of California
Los Angeles

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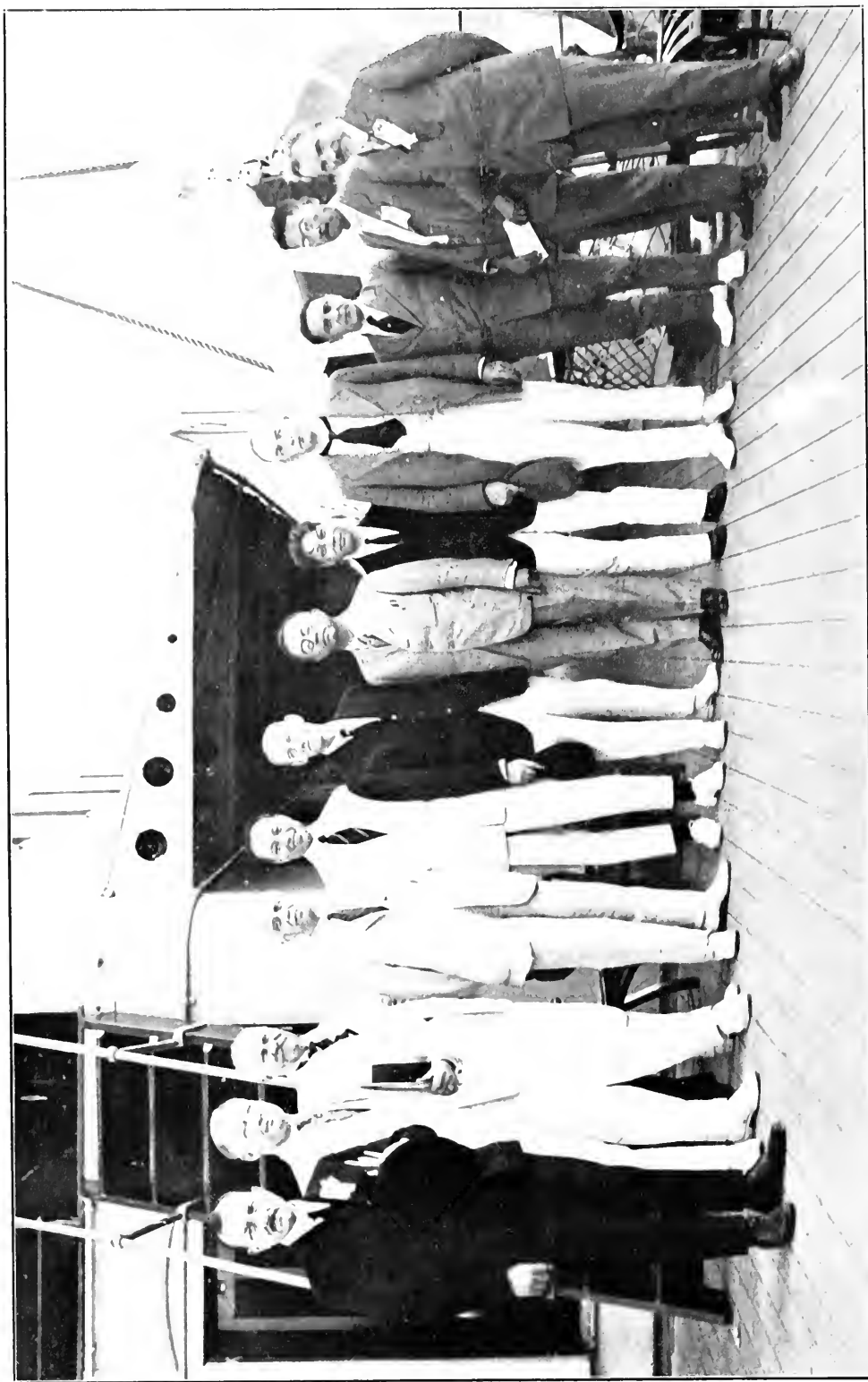
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During the tour of the Hawaiian Islands on the S. S. Matsonia, the Pan-Pacific Executive Committee was appointed by Dean Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World. From right to left they are: Alexander Hume Ford, Director Pan-Pacific Union, Chairman; K. Sugimura, Japan; V. R. Beteta, Latin America; Guy Limes (Vice Chairman), Australia; Ilin Wang, China; Gregorio Nieva, Philippines; V. S. McClatchy, United States; Jabin Hsu, China; Dean Walter Williams, Honorary Chairman; Lorrin A. Thurston, Hawaii; Dr. Frank F. Banker, Secretary; and C. O. Mayrand, Canada. Those absent were, Mark Cohen of New Zealand; Riley H. Allen, Hawaii; T. Petrie, Hongkong, and H. H. Cymb, Korea.

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PAN-PACIFIC UNION

PROGRAM AND PROCEEDINGS

First Pan-Pacific Press Conference

A Regional Section of The Press Congress of the World

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 21, 1921

Held under the auspices of the
Pan-Pacific Union and called by
Dr. Walter Williams, President of
the Press Congress of the World.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Alexander Hume Ford . . . Pan-Pacific Chairman
Guy Innes Australia, Vice-Chairman
V. S. McClatchy United States
K. Sugimura Japan
Jabin Hsu China
Mark Cohen New Zealand
V. R. Beteta Latin America
C. O. Mayrand Canada
Hin Wang China
Riley H. Allen Hawaii
Gregorio Nieva Philippines
T. Petrie Hongkong
H. Heung-Wo Cynn Korea
Dr. Frank F. Bunker Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of

Permanent Pan-Pacific Press Conference
Body

Elected, October 21, 1921

Lorrin A. Thurston President
Proprietor Honolulu Advertiser.
Dr. Frank F. Bunker Secretary
Executive Secretary Pan-Pacific Union.
Y. Soga Editor Nippu Jiji, Honolulu

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FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and for a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands. Its central office is in Honolulu at the ocean crossroads.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.

2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.

3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.

4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.

5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.

6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.

7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.

8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.

9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.

11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.

12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

TRUSTEES

President Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii
Vice-Presidents: Hon. Walter F. Frear, William R. Castle

F. C. Atherton

Chung K. Ai

Treasurer F. E. Blake
Mayor of Honolulu J. H. Wilson

G. P. Denison G. N. Wilcox J. M. Young Dr. W. T. Brigham

Vaughan MacCaughy John Guild John C. Lane F. J. Lowrey

Dr. A. F. Jackson Dr. Iga Mori F. F. Baldwin R. H. Trent

K. Yamamoto Richard A. Cooke D. H. Hitchcock

Director Alexander Hume Ford

Executive Secretary Dr. Frank F. Bunker

and Consuls in Honolulu from Pacific Countries

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FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

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FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

PAN-PACIFIC DAY—PROGRAM

Friday, October 21, 1921

Honorary Chairman, Dean Walter Williams, President
Press Congress of the World.

Alexander Hume Ford, Chairman Conference Program.

Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Chairman Entertainment Program.

Dr. Frank F. Bunker, Secretary of the Conference.

M. Zumoto, Chairman Morning Session.

V. S. McClatchy, Secretary Morning Session.

Hollington K. Tong, Chairman Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mark Cohen, Secretary Afternoon Session.

Resolutions Committee

L. A. Thurston.....Hawaii

Guy H. Innes.....Australasia

T. M. Wang.....China

T. Petrie.....Hongkong

Gregorio NievaPhilippines

Mrs. M. Evans.....British Columbia

Dr. Frank F. Bunker.....America

T. Sugimura.....Japan

V. R. Beteta.....Latin America

Agenda Committee

Mark Cohen.....New Zealand

V. S. McClatchy.....California

Jabin HsuChina

M. ZumotoJapan

R. H. Allen.....Hawaii

C. S. Mayrand.....Canada

H. A. DaviesAustralia

Recommendations Committee

Guy H. Innes.....Australia

John Snell.....Associated Press

Hollington K. Tong.....China

T. Petrie.....Hongkong

Y. SogaHawaii-Japan

Hin WongChina

H. W. Patten.....Washington State

Delegates Invited to Participate in
THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE
As a Regional Section of the
PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD

All of the delegates to the Press Congress of the world are expected to attend this Regional Section, and to take part in the general discussions. Only the delegates from Pacific lands, however, will be expected to vote at the business session.

Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, President of the Pan-Pacific Union and representing the President of the United States at the conference.

Dean Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World.

Henry Stead, editor of "Stead's Review," Melbourne, Australia.

Hollington K. Tong, "Millard's Review," Shanghai, and "The North China Star," Tientsin.

M. Zumoto, editor "Herald of Asia," Tokyo, Japan.

Hon. Mark Cohen, fifty years an editor in New Zealand, and now a member of the upper house of parliament.

Gregorio Nieva, editor "Philippines Review," Manila, P. I.

V. S. McClatchy, editor "Sacramento Bee," California.

T. Petrie, editor "South China Morning Post," Hongkong.

I. Yamagata, editor "Seoul Press," Korea.

Charles Oswald Mayrand, editor "La Presse," Montreal, Canada.

Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, The Press Association of Central America.

K. Sugimura, editor "Tokio Asahi."

Henry B. Schwartz, "The Far East."

W. Easton, "Otago Daily Times," Dunedin, N. Z.

W. McCullough, editor "Thames," New Zealand.

C. S. Smith, chairman, New Zealand Press Association.

Wm. R. Kettle, "Greymouth Star," New Zealand.

Sam B. Trissel, editor "Honolulu Advertiser."

John Snell, Associated Press, Honolulu.

Dr. Frank F. Bunker, editor "Japanese-American Review."

Dr. T. Harada, editor, "Japanese-American Review."

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

- Major H. W. Patten, "Hloaquim," Washington State Press Association.
- Riley H. Allen, editor "Honolulu Star-Bulletin."
- Lorin A. Thurston, proprietor "Honolulu Advertiser."
- Alexander Hume Ford, editor "Mid-Pacific Magazine."
- Y. Soga, editor "Nippu Jiji," Honolulu.
- F. J. Cody, editor "Post Herald," Hilo, Hawaii.
- K. P. Wang, "The Shun Pao," Shanghai, China.
- Jabin Hsu, Chinese Newspaper Association of Shanghai, and "China Press."
- T. M. Wang, "Shanghai Press."
- Guy Innes, associate editor "The Herald," Melbourne.
- W. J. Kirkup, "Stead's Review," Melbourne, Australia.
- H. A. Davies, president "Australia Journalists Association."
- J. E. Davidson, managing director "The Barrier Miner," Broken Hill, Australia; first president Australian Journalists Association.
- Andrew Dunn, Queensland Press Association, Australia.
- J. H. Kessell, Brisbane Press Association, Australia.
- A. L. Wilson, proprietor "Auckland Morning Herald," New Zealand.
- H. J. Clark, Santa Monica, California.
- S. E. DeRacken, editor "Outlook," California.
- Harry Isles, "Southwest Builder and Contractor," Los Angeles, California.
- Frank Kearn, "Worth While Magazine," Los Angeles, California.
- Miss Lillian McKeown, "Sun and Telegram," San Bernardino, California.
- Mrs. Anna Blake Mezquida, "Examiner," San Francisco, California.
- F. U. Johnson, "Hermoso Daily Press," California.
- Miss Ada M. Temple, "The Republican," Mountain Home, Idaho.
- Miss Margaret Evans, Victoria, B. C.
- Miss W. V. Johnston, "Manhattan Beach News," California.
- Mrs. Georgina S. Townsend, President of the Southern California Woman's Press Club, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Kim Dong-Sung, "Dona—a Daily," Seoul, Korea.
- Hin Wang, Canton Press Association, China.
- P. Y. Chien, "Social Welfare Daily," Tientsin, China.
- Dan Logan, Representing National Magazine and Hawaiian Press.
- Miss M. Eugenie Perry, Canadian Women's Press Club.
- Howard Case, Publicity Agent Press Congress of the World.
- Will Sabin, Official Reporter of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference.
- Henry Chung, "New Korea," San Francisco, California.

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

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Program of the First Pan-Pacific Press Conference Honolulu, October 21, 1921

Morning Session at 9 A. M.

1. Reception on the steps of the Capitol to the Delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Press Conference by the Governor of Hawaii, the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union, the General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy.
2. Pageant and presentation of the flags of the fifty states and territories of the United States by the sons and daughters of the various states, followed by the presentation of the flags of Pacific Nations by their sons and daughters in Hawaii.

Adjournment to the Throne Room.

3. Address of welcome to the delegates by Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii and President of the Pan-Pacific Union.
4. The Conference is turned over to the delegates by Dean Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World.
5. Address by Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, "Why a Permanent Pan-Pacific Press Conference Body?"
6. Paper from Henry Stead, Editor "Stead's Review," Melbourne, Australia, "Peace and the Press of the Pacific."
7. Paper by T. Petrie, Editor, "South China Morning Post," Hongkong, "Pan-Pacific Cable News Service."
8. Paper by Hollington K. Tong, "Millard's Review," Shanghai, and "North China Star," Tientsin. "Open Diplomacy, the Hope of the Pacific Press."
9. Paper by Riley H. Allen, Editor, "Star-Bulletin," Honolulu, Hawaii. "The Inter-communication Problems of the Pacific."
10. Paper by Gregorio Nieva, Editor, "Philippines Review," Manila, P. I. "A Pacific Understanding."
11. Paper by Guy Innes, Associate Editor, "The Herald," Melbourne, Australia. "The New Pacific."
12. Paper by V. S. McClatchy, Editor, "Sacramento Bee." California Director Associated Press. "World News Service to Pacific Lands."
13. Paper by Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, Press Association of Central America. "The Press of Latin America."
14. Paper by Hon. Mark Cohen, fifty years editor in New Zealand, and member of the upper house of Parliament. "The New Zealand Press of the Pacific World."
15. Paper by Matsadu Zumoto, Editor, "Herald of Asia," Tokyo, Japan. "Problems of Japanese Journalism."
16. General Discussion.
Recess.

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

On adjournment at noon the delegates will be entertained by Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union and their friends at luncheon, who will escort them back to the Executive building.

Afternoon Session at 2 P. M.

In the throne room of the Capitol building.

1. Paper by Dean Walter Williams, president of the Press Congress of the World.
"The Need of a Pan-Pacific School of Journalism."
2. Paper by Lorrin A. Thurston, editor, "Honolulu Advertiser."
"Journalism at the Cross Roads of the Pacific."
3. Paper by Charles Oswald Mayrand, editor, "La Presse," Montreal, Canada.
"Canadian Journalism."
4. Paper by Herbert Arthur Davies, president Australian Journalists Association.
"Journalists Union in Australasia."
5. Paper by I. Yamagata, editor, "Seoul Press."
"Journalism in Korea."
6. Paper by Major H. W. Patten, Washington State Press Association.
"The Pacific Coast and the News from Pacific Lands."
7. Paper by Jabin Hsu, Association of Chinese Newspapers, Shanghai.
"Getting the News Into and Out of China."
8. Paper by Y. Soga, editor "Nippu Jiji," Honolulu.
"The Japanese Press in Hawaii."
9. Paper by H. P. Wang, "The Shun Pao," Shanghai, China.
"A Message from the Press of China."
10. Paper by Dr. Frank F. Bunker, secretary Pan-Pacific Union, editor "Japan-America Review."
"How Hawaii at the Crossroads Station May Serve the Press of the Pacific."
11. Discussion.
Recess and adjournment to grounds of the Old Mission.

The delegates will adjourn to the old Mission building, where an afternoon tea will be served, and an Hawaiian entertainment provided.

Business session at Mission Memorial Hall.

Adoption of resolutions and business session during the dinner hour.

Adjournment

At the close of the business session an entertainment, prepared by the different Pacific races in Hawaii, will be presented. In the Mission Memorial hall there will be an exhibit of Latin-American and Pan-American newspapers and magazines. In the Library of Hawaii building a free exhibit of moving pictures of Pacific lands. The buildings all practically adjoin one another.

Sketch of Program and Procedure

At nine o'clock on the morning of October 21, 1921, Governor of Hawaii, as the President of the Pan-Pacific Union, the General of the Army, and the Admiral of the Navy, together with the trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union, gathered on the steps of the Capitol building to receive the delegates to the First Pan-Pacific Press Conference, and with them to review the pageant of the states and countries of the Pacific, comprising children of each state and country who presented the flag of each.

There were fifty groups of children from the States and Territories of the United States, each marching behind the state flag, each in the colors and bearing the floral emblem of his state. These were led by a detachment from the Army carrying the national colors.

The groups from Pacific lands in their national dress were headed by a detachment from the United States Navy, carrying the colors, and concluding with the Filipino section escorting an historic silken flag of the Philippines which was presented to Governor Farrington as head of the Pan-Pacific Union.

At the conclusion of the pageant, Governor Farrington led the way into the throne room of the old Iolani Palace of the ancient Hawaiian monarchy, now the Executive Building of the Territory.

After a brief address of welcome, Governor Farrington introduced a distinguished visitor, Hon. S. T. Wen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, China, who is on his way to the Washington conference on limitation of armament.

Governor Farrington then turned the meeting over to the chairman of the Executive Committee having the program for the day in hand, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford.

After a brief address, Mr. Ford called upon Mr. M. Zumoto of Japan to preside at the morning session and Mr. Hollington K. Tong of China to preside at the afternoon session.

Upon the recommendation of the Agenda Committee, the conference entered at once upon the chief business of the day, the adoption of a plan of organization and the consideration and adoption of resolutions proposed. Upon the completion of this business the remaining time was given over to the presentation of addresses.

At the Mission Buildings

Upon the adjournment of the sessions of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference at 4 p. m., a number of Hawaiian Girl Scouts met the delegates in the balcony of the Executive Building and escorted them across the palace grounds to the old Mission buildings where afternoon tea was served and an interesting Hawaiian entertainment staged.

In this group of buildings is the old Kawaiahau Church, built in the early mission days of blocks of coral brought from the reef on the shoulders of the native Hawaiian builders. In the surrounding graveyard early missionaries and Hawaiian kings lie side by side. Adjoining is the group of coral mission buildings erected a hundred and one years ago, and the first frame house erected in Hawaii, brought around Cape Horn in sailing vessels from Boston. In these houses the parents and grand-

parents of many of those who are now leaders in Hawaii were born.

In one of the buildings, in October, 1821, a century ago, was housed the first printing press west of the Rockies. A reproduction of this press was made from the original now in the Museum of the Commercial Club in Portland, Oregon, and descendants of Hawaiian chiefs in their ancient feather robes reenacted in Hawaii the tableau of the printing of the first leaflets from a real printing press in Pacific lands.

Across the street in the Mission Memorial building, erected to commemorate the centenary of the landing of the missionaries in Hawaii, was displayed an exhibit of the newspapers and magazines from Pacific lands, especially those from Latin America. In the Public Library building nearby was exhibited motion films depicting life in the lands about the Pacific.

The activities of Pan-Pacific Day drew to a close at dusk, but the Executive Committee, elected for that purpose by the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, will now take up with the Pan-Pacific Union the work of keeping alive, active, and ever progressing, the plans for a permanent organized body of journalists from Pacific lands who will meet in conference from time to time to establish closer cooperative methods in the gathering of news and its dissemination among the countries of the Pacific and of the world, to the end that the peoples of the great ocean may know and trust each other more and more reaching finally a complete and thorough understanding.

Active Work Already Begun

Already, as this volume of proceedings goes to press, President Thurston has begun constructive work by inviting the newly elected executive committee of the Pan-Pacific Congress to meet with Dean Williams, President of the World's Press Congress; Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, and a number of the representative delegates from Pan-Pacific countries. In this initial meeting it was agreed that the first and most important step for the Pan-Pacific Press Congress to undertake was that of making a careful study of the facts with respect to the securing and transmission of news in the several countries in the Pacific region, and to that end it was recommended that the Director and Executive Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union be detailed to make this investigation as soon as practicable and compile the facts. It was further generally agreed that after the facts had been obtained, that the organization would then be in a position intelligently to determine what practical steps should be taken to secure unobstructed channels of communication among the several Pacific countries.

Inasmuch as the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union and a quorum of the trustees of the Union will be in Washington during the Disarmament conference, it was suggested that an effort be made to have a meeting of journalists held at that point for the further discussion of matters of particular interest in the field of Pacific journalism.

The Meaning of the Pan-Pacific Union

HON. WALLACE R. FARRINGTON

Governor of Hawaii

It is my privilege to call you to order this morning in the capacity of President of the Pan-Pacific Union.

I think that you have had a demonstration this morning, on the front steps of the Capitol, of what the Pan-Pacific Union means, and you had an expression there of its mission in this part of the world. People have asked sometimes "What is the Pan-Pacific Union?" The answer is found in the union of nationalities—races—on this ocean on, one is pleased to think, somewhat similar lines as the great Union of States to which we belong. Sometimes people ask how it is possible to maintain independence while in a union which maintains a reasonable degree of equality among its members. To one who has been born and brought up in the great union of 48 empires which marched before you this morning, that does not seem difficult. We here at this crossroads of the Pacific have not found it difficult to assemble the people of every racial group and of every nation on friendly terms. The Pan-Pacific Union is an agent for a better understanding in this part of the world, and we feel that by establishing friendship in the area of our activities, we shall help spread that spirit abroad throughout the world more rapidly.

We are pleased to think of Hawaii as the friendly outpost of a friendly nation, and the Pan-Pacific Union finds here a medium for its activities which is entirely friendly, and thus far in its work it has found that the friendly atmosphere which it endeavors to create has been a very favorable medium in which to discuss the problems that are of mutual interest. I have come to dislike the word "problem," because that indicates difficulties. We can discuss also a problem indicating difference of opinion. We can also discuss the pleasantries of life. We can find pleasant things on which we can go forward on a common plan.

It is quite natural that the closing hours of the Press Congress of the World should devote a portion of its time especially to the Pan-Pacific section. People from all parts of the world come to us here, and they sometimes drop in on us unexpectedly and find here, as you delegates have found, a fair haven.

We are especially honored this morning in having with us an unexpected and very welcome guest in the person of Hon. S. T. Wen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, from Nanking, who is on his way to the great meeting of nations in Washington. I am pleased to present to you, Hon. S. T. Wen.

Greetings from China

HON. S. T. WEN,
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs
Nanking, China.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for me to be invited by the Governor to address you. It is also a distinct pleasure to meet my old friend, Mr. Ford, who started the first Pan-Pacific Union in Changhai, an organization of which I feel very much honored to be a member. I was very much interested this morning, when I observed the great ceremony which you held, and the wonderful demonstration in which so many people of such different races met together and worked together like one family—like brothers. It was really wonderful and has impressed me very much indeed.

I remember when Mr. Ford brought a Congressional party to visit China last year. Now we are going to America and will have an opportunity to meet all our friends in America. We have had a thorough talk with them. We understand each other. It was then that I began to realize that if people would take more pains to exchange their views and have a clear understanding as to their positions there would be more good fellowship. I think it is due to the great effort of Mr. Ford who brought a large party to China, that we are now taking a large party to

America—not quite as large as the Congressional party of last year. We began to increase our correspondents and began to learn more, and so we could give more information to our people at home. As my boat is going to leave this noon, my time is very short. It simply gives me the opportunity to express our great sympathy and also convey our congratulations for the complete and personal success of your great Congress. I meet many different people in a fairyland like Hawaii here, and I take the opportunity to say goodbye to them and to all my friends who are present today. (Applause.)

GOVERNOR FARRINGTON: It now becomes my pleasant duty to turn this conference over to the wheel horse of the organization, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD: Kindred Spirits: It is a great pleasure to follow the Governor who has succeeded on this throne our kings of the past, and, as we are getting right down to business, I am going to call on our Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Press Congress and the Perpetual and Life President of the Press Congress of the World, Dean Williams. (Applause.)

The Pan-Pacific Conference

DEAN WALTER WILLIAMS,

President Press Congress of the World

The duty that has been asked of me is a very pleasant one, and one that I can perform in a very brief and simple way. It is to express the interest of the parent in its child. It is to speak on behalf of the Press Congress of the World a word of appreciation to the Pan-Pacific Union for permitting the organization here in beautiful Honolulu of the first original section of the departmental group of the World's Press Congress—viz, a Pan-Pacific Press Conference.

We have witnessed this morning a glowing ceremonial, mingling the strength, beauty, grace and harmony that exist among Pan-Pacific people, and the object of the Pan-Pacific Union. I think, and certainly the object of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference is to permit each of these peoples and nationalities to grow to the fullest extent of their own individual grace and beauty and power without interfering in any way with the growth and the beauty and the grace and the power of the other nations and peoples represented in the Pan-Pacific lands. Just as the individuals in a community are encouraged to make the most of themselves, so long as the making of the most of themselves permits others to make the most of themselves, so each community reaches its highest results.

Democracy Defined

We have heard much about democracy in these last few years. The finest definition of a democracy that I know was given by a Frenchman, Pasteur, a tanner's son. (I have some sympathy with the son of a tanner.) He said that

democracy meant to him, giving or permitting each individual to have the opportunity of putting forth his maximum effort. And democracy in the best sense, whatever governmental system it may grow up under, seeks to give to each race and nationality and individual, in its own way, and without interference from others, and not interfering with others, an opportunity for such self-expression, such individual growth, as will best serve not only itself but all the world as well.

There is no room for conflict if progress is to be carried forward to its utmost. The only conflict and clash should be the clash and conflict of opinions and ideas seeking to promote that which is best for all. We are not the less servants of our national ambitions if we at the same time recognize that others have national ambitions equally worthy of consideration as our own, and as long as our national ambitions clash not with those of other nations and people they are properly to be advanced and promoted in every way, in every legitimate way, and now, Mr. Chairman, appreciating the helpfulness of the Pan-Pacific Union, and thanking you for this opportunity to say a word on behalf of the Press Congress of the World, as the father of the new Pan-Pacific Press Conference, the Press Congress of the World gives to it its benediction, its cordial good wishes, but also its admonition and counsel that it may do its best work in the best way unto the best end. (Prolonged applause.)

Greetings from Australia

HON. G. H. KESSEL

*Ex-Member Parliament, Queensland;
Mayor of City of Gladstone,
Queensland*

It affords a visitor from Australia such as I am, a great pleasure to be here today to represent Australia at the Pan-Pacific Press Conference. My wife and I have come here, and Mr. Dunn my colleague from Queensland, on behalf of Australia, to show you our sympathy with this wonderful institution which you have originated in Honolulu. As I look at the map of the world, I hardly think the term I heard, the Crossroads of the Pacific, meets the situation—the Centre of the Pacific would be better. Here, all nations and all colors seem to gravitate and live in harmony, and one coming from Australia cannot but be impressed and given great food for thought at the apparently simple way in which you solve the race question.

While we have been here in this wonderfully beautiful spot—and I think the "Paradise of the Pacific" is not at all a misnomer—while we have been here and seen the wonderful improvements that have been made, the apparent harmony in which you all live, it makes one wonder what will be the outcome in, say, 100 or 200 years.

I come from a part of Australia not represented here on the map of Australia. Mr. Dunn and I come from Queensland. We look on it as the star state of the states of Australia. Everything that can grow in the world, practically, grows in our climate. We have a climate as hot as you can boast of here, and as cold, almost, as England.

When I was coming across in the "Ventura," there were some Americans on board, and they said in my hearing, as they were leaving Sydney—they heaved a sort of sigh, and said: "We are going back to God's own country." And I turned to them and said: "You are leaving Heaven to go back to an earthly Paradise."

Now we in Australia—and here I talk primarily to the citizens of the United States—we want to know our American cousins better. I use that term "cousin" advisedly. You know if we were to take your literature and your picture films as an indication of what you are really, it would be quite unsafe for one to stand here, because we are led to believe by the ornery rubbish that you send across that every American packs a gun or a knife. My wife and I occasionally go to the picture shows, and I have got so now that I usually go to sleep. They are so uninteresting and un-typical of your country. Since we have come across here, I can say with the highest pleasure, we could take you for Australians—but of course I do not know how that appeals to you. Perhaps you will alter it a little, but we have come here with open minds and you have received us with open hearts. I would like to express to the President of the World's Press Congress, and to your wonderful Director, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, and through them to the people of Hawaii, how very much we appreciate the wonderful en-

tainment you have given us. Nature has been wonderfully kind to you and you have in many ways assisted nature.

Hawaii An Object Lesson

I would like to say this, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, great as is the importance of a Congress such as this, its main object will be missed if those of us—the four of us who represent Australia—do not go back with a very—shall I say—a very chastened view of some of our ideas. I must confess that some views which I hold very dear have had a rude shock. I will not say that they have been put out of their position, but I will go back to Australia and firstly tell our people the impressions I have gained about our American cousins, because we are close relations of the United States, and then I shall tell them what I think of the other nations of the earth. One—especially an Australian of limited travel—and I am ashamed to confess that with the exception of a visit to Africa, I have not seen the rest of the world—to see how you have solved the problem impresses one. All I can say is that when we talk of the peace of the world, Hawaii is almost an object lesson. Our meetings in the World Press Congress, and this meeting, I hope, will be of

some assistance to the meetings to be held in Washington, under the direction of your President, within the next few weeks.

Every nation of the earth, and most of them meet here today, must feel that we are marching a step nearer to the millenium. We look forward to the time when we will no more hear the roar of cannon, and no more see homes devastated by the war. Even in Australia many homes are saddened by the dreadful results of the war, and if that conference convened by your President does anything to remove from the world the frightful curse of war, then he deserves to stand high in the history of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. President: On behalf of Australia, and shall I say particularly on behalf of the Queen State of Australia, I greet you. I thank you for the warm welcome you have given the Australians, and I go back—my mind broader, my views broader, and my heart warmer towards the people of the United States and the assembled peoples of the world, and I trust that our Conference will go one step towards making the peace of the world, of which we all hope and of which we all dream, an accomplished fact. (Applause.)

The Introduction of Mr. M. Zumoto, Presiding Officer Morning Session, and Mr. V. S. McClatchy, Secretary

ALEXANDER HUMIE FORD: My friends, it is going to be my great pleasure and privilege to retire from the throne, and turn it over to one more accustomed to seeing people reign than I have been in my life. In Japan, I attended a dinner given by Baron Shibusawa and across the way sat a gentleman who had a larger goatee than mine. I spoke to him. I found that he was the king of the newspaper or press men of Japan. It is a great pleasure and privilege to ask this gentleman, Mr. Zumoto, who is with us to preside over the morning session and to take the throne. (Applause.)

M. ZUMOTO: Mr. Ford, Ladies and Gentlemen: I never felt more happy and proud than now. It is indeed a privilege to be elevated to the throne, not only of Hawaii, which alone would have been honor enough, but of the great and powerful Kingdom of the Press of the Pacific. I feel particular pleasure in taking part in founding, in giving birth, to an organization which is destined to play an ever increasingly important part in the solution of the great problem which mankind will have to attack, discuss many times, quarrel about sometimes, shake hands over, and finally solving it in such a happy way that all nations will be like members of one family. Then there will be no more necessity of barriers, frontiers, customs, and all sorts of things that now divide one nation from another, and which is at the base of all these disputes between different people. Now,

in the solving of that problem which will take thousands and thousands of years, the Pan-Pacific Press Conference which is now proclaimed, whose birth we now proclaim before the world, will take a very important and prominent part, and therefore I consider it a great honor to have been asked to take this distinguished part in its first function. I now have the honor of calling on that most respected delegate to the World's Peace Congress, Mr. McClatchy to honor us and favor me especially, by acting as Honorary Secretary during the morning session. Mr. McClatchy will say a word. (Applause.)

V. S. McCLATCHY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed an honor to be called upon by my friend, Mr. Zumoto, to fill the position of Honorary Secretary under his jurisdiction. I would be glad to do it if only for my warm friendship and admiration for him, for I learned to know him in Japan. I have an idea, however, that I may serve a useful purpose. It is usual in my business to have a horrible example, and if that man McClatchy can serve as a horrible example of what Pan-Pacific fraternity will do by serving as a baton to his warm friend and occasional adversary, Mr. Zumoto, I have served a good purpose. I am certainly glad to bear testimony to the efficiency and value of the Pan-Pacific Union, in that it has made Mr. Zumoto and I friends and co-workers in a cause that is, I hope, to be of benefit to the world. (Applause.)

Why a Permanent Pan-Pacific Conference Body

By ALEXANDER HUME FORD
Director Pan-Pacific Union

There is need, as never before, that the gatherers and disseminators of news in Pacific lands come to a better knowledge of each other and each others lands and problems.

The Australian journalist knows little of Japan, the American journalist is confused by the reams of paid for press propaganda that deluges him from the Orient, the Japanese press takes seriously the utterances of the American jingo journalist and tries to out-jingo him. The Latin-American press is fairly well served so far as her northern neighbor is concerned, but little in other Pacific lands is known concerning the affairs of the great South American continent.

The result of all this neglect of understanding is that Pacific lands are steering straight for the shoals of chronic misunderstanding and worse. Unfortunately the great news distributing bodies of Europe and America play an influential part in the keeping up of Pan-Pacific misunderstanding. They control, largely, the dissemination of world news to and between Pacific lands, and because of their contracts, entered into long ago, when news dissemination methods depended on now antiquated methods make it practically impossible for the press of the Pacific to secure cheap and abundant news service to which the invention of the wireless entitles it.

To illustrate, the delegates from Australasia to this Conference, up to the day before their arrival in Honolulu, could send wireless messages to

Australia and New Zealand for fourteen cents a word; the moment they landed, however, they were shut off from wireless communication with Australia and must resort to cable rates at 83c a word. Surely Australia and New Zealand should be urged by this Conference to find immediately some means of opening their wireless stations to the reception of press and commercial messages from Pacific lands, at least.

I learned when in Japan, and from a director of the Associated Press, that owing to a contract between American Associated Press and British Reuter that world news to Japan must go only through Reuters. Java has asked that Honolulu be made a "drop" station and that a man be stationed here to select from the "drop" service such news as each Pacific country may desire and forward it by wireless.

Premier Massey of New Zealand informed me the other day that it may be years before the round the world British system of wireless stations is put in operation. One of these is to be located at Auckland and the premier hopes then that we of other parts of the Pacific, not colored in red, may be permitted to send wireless press messages to Pacific British possessions.

Who knows what may happen in the Pacific during the next few years before us if the press of the Pacific does not arise to its great duty and by truthful reporting dispel some of the misunderstandings that are arising because of the fact that the press of the

Pacific is not educating the people concerning each others affairs.

Tributary to the shores of the Pacific lives more than half the population of the globe. The Pacific Ocean is the future theatre of the commerce of the world. Here in the Pacific meet the oldest and the newest civilizations. From now on it is the Pacific lands that must feed the world. Lack of co-operation and understanding among Pacific peoples would prove the greatest calamity the world has yet known. The press of the Pacific alone can prevent this calamity and save the world. From now on the greater part of the world's people will have their homes in Pacific lands. Their leaders should be brought together for better understanding of each others aims and ambitions, and the press should create, as it can, a patriotism of the Pacific.

In the Orient many of the journalistic leaders are graduates of an American school of journalism where they have been taught, as the foundation principle, that a news-gatherer should be a gentleman at heart and in action. This is also a tradition among the British pressmen in the Orient. This leaven is permeating the Anglo Saxon press of the Far East and should be the watchword of the vernacular press. This little body of men is having a marked influence in the Orient; the leaders among the pressmen in the Philippines, China, Japan and Korea, know each other personally and trust each other. As this circle enlarges the jingoists will find it more difficult to excite the imaginations of those who do not always think seriously and investigate. The men of the press in the Pacific, when they know each other, will learn to trust each other, and in every Pacific land they will strive to be worthy of this trust of their distant confreres and the serious

problems of the Pacific will dissipate in fleecy clouds, knowledge of each others affairs will take the place of ignorance and prejudice and understanding will supersede misunderstanding, if only our press of the Pacific will consummate its high mission.

Perhaps there should be two distinct bodies in the future Pan-Pacific Press Conference: One a League of Pacific Newspapers composed of proprietors and the business staff, that should outline the general business policy, deal with the cost of paper and news-gathering, reducing their cost by co-operative methods and perhaps reducing the cost of international advertising to the advertiser through similar methods of co-operation among the business staffs of the newspapers and magazines published in Pacific lands. The other and more important body, for the peace of the world at least, should be the actual disseminators of news and information concerning Pacific lands. They should meet together to know each other and to plan work that will make the people of each Pacific land know more about the people of other Pacific lands. The first step such a body should take would be to secure a reduction in the cable and wireless press rates between Pacific lands, and actual free trade in wireless press correspondence, unhampered by any private or other contracts that would militate against the cheapest possible rates in the dissemination of international news and informations.

The late ex-Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, ex-President Wilson, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and President Harding have all voiced the opinion that in the Pacific, having behind it thousands of years of traditions of peace, that here might be the logical birth place of a real League of Nations. Who knows but that it may not be the

mission of the press of the Pacific to bring this about.

Next September there is to be held in Honolulu under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference. It is hoped that President Harding may be present, and should he find it possible to be here at that time, he will. If he does come to Hawaii, the Pan-Pacific Union will invite the presidents and premiers of all Pacific lands to meet here in friendly conference.

Then, perhaps once more, the pressmen of the Pacific may be asked to gather in honor of such an informal meeting of the heads of Pacific governments, it would be an inspiration for better understanding the future results of which might be incalculably good.

The Pan-Pacific Union at the request of Dean Walter Williams, President of the Press Congress of the World, issued the call for the first Pan-Pacific Press Conference, with the understanding that it was to be a permanent body to meet for conference every two or three years; a regional conference body affiliated with the Press Congress of the World and one that would stimulate the holding of annual local press conferences in the Orient, Australasia and on the Pacific Coast of America.

The Pan-Pacific Union gladly assumed the responsibility for the call, and further offers its services to the permanent organization.

The Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, recently held here, passed a number of recommendations that it requested the Union to carry out, among these the publishing of its proceedings and the preparation for and the calling of a second Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. The Union has secured the services of Dr. F. F. Bunker, to assist in carrying out the recommendations made and has appropriated sufficient funds for carrying out most of them.

In the matter of aiding the Pan-Pacific Press Conference along kindred lines I am certain that the Union would endeavor to carry out any recommendations of this Conference, if so requested. We wish to serve.

The workers in the Pan-Pacific Union are constantly brought face to face with the fact that for good or evil the power of the press will guide the destinies of the Pacific. There is need today as never before that you men of the press give us the best that is in you toward the dissemination of truthful and helpful facts concerning Pacific lands. What will you do about it—how can we aid?

The Pan-Pacific Press Conference

HON. MARK COHEN

*Editor, and Member of the Upper House
of Parliament, New Zealand*

I, like the previous speaker, have been brought here today somewhat under false pretenses. We were given to understand yesterday afternoon that it was desired by the Congress and by others who had taken an interest in these proceedings to wipe off the slate all set addresses in order that the various functions set down for today should go on uninterruptedly and that those promised stories should be handed in to the Executive of the Press Congress for careful sub-editing and possibly future publication. In that belief I have left my story at home.

I see I am set down on the program to speak of the evolution of the press of New Zealand, which will form the subject of the paper that I have prepared, but I am not going to worry you this afternoon with a long recital of the difficulties of those journeyman printers who as far back as 1839 set up the printing press in New Zealand and have brought it since to a fairly satisfactory condition so far as its aims, objects, purposes and results are concerned. In that paper you will find that I claimed that the honor of being the first printer in New Zealand should be given to one William Colens, who came to New Zealand long before the sovereignty of the British crown was established and who came long before any war had devastated our country and who came to preach the gospel as right hand assistant to that great Christian Selwyn who brought the gospel to the Maoris. In that capacity he

printed and published a series of Anglican church publications and necessarily brought from England with him an ordinary printing press, certain fonts of type and a quantity of paper.

Then you have to bear in mind that New Zealand was colonized from very different angles. The years 1839, '40 and '51 mark the last of the great colonizing efforts made by Great Britain. There came to New Zealand from Britain itself the very salt of the midland counties, those counties in which the great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge are situated, men who had received a very liberal education themselves and who were desirous of paving a way in the South Pacific for a country wherein they would be freed from trouble of European wars and heavy taxation and might find a country sufficiently large to make successful their project, of tilling the earth and making respectable incomes therefrom.

Then the Scotch were sent from Edinburgh at the time of the great disruption in their church. They came to Otago, arriving there in 1848. Again, in Nelson, new settlers came and the New Zealand Land Company, which was the first of these colonizing experiments starting out as it did from London.

The result of these efforts was significant. First, each expedition brought with it either a journeyman printer among the passengers or a plant for printing and thus it came about that

there was established first in Wellington as the official organ of the New Zealand Company, the *Gazette*, which afterwards developed into a newspaper. Then came a weekly paper in Otago at Dunedin called the *Witness*; then another paper in the North Island. Further still, as a medium of communication between the settlers in Auckland and the southern province, another organ of public opinion was founded.

We claim also that the first daily paper ever published in New Zealand, The *Otago Daily Times*, had its origin in 1861 when gold was first discovered in that part of the country. This was an organ of public opinion whose manager was among you during the greater portion of this sitting, but who had unfortunately to leave with his colleagues by the Makura.

It was most unfortunate so far as we New Zealanders were concerned that we did not receive advices of the postponement of the date of meeting of this Press Congress. Otherwise our itinerary might have been differently shaped. We might have traveled via Raratonga, Tahiti and San Francisco, coming over with the main body of the American journalists in time to take part in the opening session of your Congress.

We came unannounced as the advance-guard of the Congress. We were met by a fellow colonist and taken to what were to be our homes for the time being, and let me say here in the presence of this goodly company that if only for the friendships that we have made in this place; if only for the great kindnesses we have received at the hands of all and sundry classes and if only for the good fellowships we have been able to make and which we trust we will be able to maintain during the rest of our lives then our journey, apart from anything else, has not been a trivial one, but one that we can look back on the rest of our

days. Nothing can be more sincere than the friendships we have made; nothing more pleasing than to renew our acquaintance with the President of your Congress, and nothing more delightful than to go away with the knowledge that we have formed friendships that will be ever memorable incidents apart from the work we hope to accomplish in the future of this great World's Congress.

It is not my purpose to go through the contents of the paper I have written. Those of you who care to hear more about the progress of press work in New Zealand will have an opportunity later of doing so. I would only say for myself in regard to the project that you have started here today that I hope it may be successfully launched. I honestly believe, endowed as it is with the wisdom and the experience and the enthusiasm of the gentleman who has constituted its executive during the six years of its existence it cannot fail of achievement and the same measure of success that the Press Congress has achieved during the first years of its existence. I know it is within the bounds of possibility that the executive will send as missionaries to the southern seas, particularly Australia, and the country I came from, your good friend Dr. Bunker and your irreproachable and unmatchable Ford, and I trust they will be able to pay a visit first to New Zealand and will gather into their company a man there who I know will be of the greatest possible assistance to them. I refer to Mr. Milner, the head of one of our great scholastic departments; who is full of love for everything that makes for the advancement of humanity and liberal art and a man who will work until he dies for the advancement of those great ideals that I know possess his soul. If Mr. Bunker and Mr. Ford and Mr. Milner are sent away from here

as the evangels of this great institution and make use of their opportunities, and I know their capacity to do it, then I am quite satisfied that in a few years to come I may read of your doings and shall be able to say as I say today with all sincerity that you have done wisely and well in placing on a sure and lasting foundation an institution that is capable of doing much for the cause of civilization.

I have got tired of hearing my own voice, but take it from me as speaking from my very heart of hearts that it has been the greatest delight of my life coming here as I do today for the fifth time to renew most pleasant acquaintanceships, to form new friendships and to go away satisfied that in my little humble way I have done something to promote the cause of this great institution.

The Press and Peace in the Pacific

By HENRY STEAD

Editor, "Stead's Review", Melbourne, Australia.

I regret most deeply that illness prevents my being present at the first Pan-Pacific Press Conference, to attend which I traveled specially from Australia.

I regard this Conference as of the very greatest importance for the political centre of the world has now shifted from Europe to the Pacific. In the old world the great war has left the Allies supreme. Their word is law and they realize that if they would maintain peace they must agree amongst themselves. In the Pacific however these same Powers are by no means a happy family. They do not agree, and their differences, minor though most of them be, actually threaten the peace of the world. That being so every effort put forth to improve the relations between the Pacific nations is of peculiar importance at the present time. We newspaper men realize how great an influence we can and do wield among the people, and if we, in conference, can come to some understanding amongst ourselves, can evolve some plan of united action with the object of enabling the Pacific nations to get to know one another better and thus avoid the unnecessary friction which so easily arises, we will indeed have done well.

It is an astonishing fact, which too few people properly realize, that whilst all the great nations are spending huge sums on making preparations for defence and war, not one of them is spending a single cent in order to systematically attempt to make the war they fear impossible. Millions of dol-

lars are spent on building gigantic superdreadnaughts which will be obsolete in five years, but not one dollar is set aside with the object of promoting better relations between the nations, getting them to know each other better, thus making war less likely. It was a well known American statesman who, at a time of crises prior to the late war, declared: "Give me the price of a single battleship and I will undertake to make this threatened struggle impossible."

Just suppose for a moment that the Administration were to set aside no more than one percent of its war appropriations for use in peace propaganda. Why there would be no war! Today it costs at least \$25,000,000 to build a dreadnought. What could not be done with one percent of that huge sum for the cause of peace. But no Government at present sets aside even 0.1 percent of its war expenditures for peace purposes.

Several years ago when the mayors of French towns were visiting England, having been invited to do so by their English confreres, all the money required for their entertainment had to be raised privately. The British Government, although most sympathetic, had actually no funds available to provide these visitors with even one banquet! Yet when distinguished soldiers from abroad came to England the War Office had always plenty of money to entertain them with. Every one admits that visits of this nature helped to bring about a better understanding between

England and France, but the expense of such visits had to be borne always by private individuals. That is not right and I think it is the duty of every newspaper man to try and induce his particular Government to set aside a definite sum, better still a fixed percentage of its defence and war expenditure, which should be used in order to facilitate visits of representative men and workers from one country to another; should be used to disseminate correct information about one country in another, and above all should be utilized to run to earth in one country the lies which are at present so widely circulated about another.

What is needed in every country is a Ministry of Friendship in charge of a man whose duty it should be to apply the grease of truth to the international machinery when the friction between its parts became acute. We have Secretaries of State, for War, for the Navy, Ministers of Defence. Immensely complicated diplomatic services whose nominal duty it is to work for peace but who, alas, are much more concerned in finding out the latest devices other nations have adopted in their armies and navies than they are in smoothing away those little irritations which so quickly give cause for war.

In Australia the year before the war we spent almost £6,000,000 on the army and navy. Unless the Disarmament Conference at Washington is successful we shall have to spend much more than that in coming years. The taxpayers in the Commonwealth, already complaining, will strongly protest, but protests will be of no avail if other fleets of the Pacific are being increased in size. The man who has to find the money is likely to approve the suggestion that a very small part of it should be used to make the war he fears impossible. Australia could well afford to

spend 0.1 percent of its defense appropriation on work for peace in the Pacific. £60,000 is a small amount, yet carefully expended it should make the raising of £6,000,000 for defence purposes unnecessary. If all the Pacific countries were to spend no more than 0.1 percent of their appropriations for armies and navies on systematic peace propaganda I am convinced that the need for those armies and those navies would quickly disappear.

We are, I think, all seized with the fact that wars are almost always due to misunderstandings which had time permitted could have been cleared up. But whilst the machinery for making war is always well oiled, efficient and up-to-date, no special machinery for preserving peace exists at all. It seems to me that we might well work for the setting up of such machinery and urge our respective governments to set aside a mere fraction of the huge sums they spend on getting ready for war to be used in bringing about a better understanding between Pacific peoples, in running a campaign of truth to counteract the wild and foolish rumors which at present furnish fuel for misunderstandings and mutual distrust.

But whilst I think it is the bounded duty of governments to systematically work for peace and not concern themselves only in preparing for war, it will be difficult to bring them to a realization of that fact. Meanwhile can we not do something ourselves to counteract these lies and rumors which work so much mischief in our relations with other Pacific countries. We are severely handicapped because we ourselves do not know the truth about our neighbors and not knowing the truth, we cannot contradict the lie. It would be well if every large newspaper or group of newspapers were to have a reliable correspondent in each country washed by

the Pacific, who could be relied on to give accurate information himself and to report false news which was being circulated in the country where he was living about that one where the papers he represented were located. Expense is of course the chief argument against this plan, but already some of the Australian papers have made a beginning and a reliable correspondent represents the Melbourne Herald in Japan.

It is to be hoped that other papers will follow suit. But correspondents are a luxury which great newspapers only can indulge in, the lesser journals have to rely upon what they get from the large dailies and from chance letters. The Pan-Pacific Union, which has already done so much to promote a better feeling in the Pacific, might be of use here. It might act as a distribution centre of reliable news concerning every Pacific country. There are plenty of journals in Australia which would be glad to have short articles telling, for instance, about labor conditions in Japan and China; plenty which would publish brief accounts of social movements in other countries and so on and so forth. How far they would be prepared to support a "truth" service of this kind it is difficult to say, but my experience certainly suggests that it would be unwise to offer it free. Individuals and newspapers, whilst at first welcoming something for nothing, soon cease to have interest in it. On the

other hand, when they have to pay even a small sum for it, their interest is preserved and when they would throw a batch of free articles into the waste-paper basket, they would carefully peruse those they had paid to have sent them.

The scheme would require working out and considerable modification but, properly done, it should be of immense value in bringing about a better understanding between the Pacific peoples. It is because we do not understand each other, because we are suspicious of each other, that we think and talk of war. If we knew more about each other we would think much less about war. The press can do more than any other agency to bring about the desired understanding. It can frown on scare rumors and seek always to soothe instead of ruffle the susceptibilities of its neighbors. The Pacific being now the centre of world politics the responsibilities thrown on the Pacific Press are great, far greater than they have ever been before. I am confident that we will rise to the occasion and do everything in our power to dispel the danger of war and bring in that era of peace which we so fondly imagined would be ours once the great war had been won. I, at any rate, pledge myself to do everything in my power to assist any movement started at this Conference which has as an object the bringing of mutual understanding and trust amongst the peoples of the Pacific.

A Pacific Understanding

By GUY INNES

Associate Editor "The Herald," Melbourne, Australia.

Throughout his tour to Australia and New Zealand, Lord Northcliffe, the principal proprietor of the London "Times," and one of the greatest of the British Empire's journalists, lost no opportunity of emphasizing the importance, particularly to Australia and the British possessions in the Pacific, of the Disarmament Conference to be held at Washington. He pointed out that at this conference, Australia's fate might be settled, and, largely as the result of his utterances, the five and a half million inhabitants of the great Island Commonwealth are beginning, perhaps belatedly, to realize how vital to them and to their country are the problems to be discussed at the Conference, and how much they are concerned in the result of its deliberations. It was originally understood that the interests of Australia, as a component part of the British Empire, would be safeguarded by the British delegation to this great international congress; and, though Australia trusts her Motherland to the full, more than one close student of the situation regretted that the Australian Commonwealth was not to be represented individually and directly by one of her own statesmen, who could interpret clearly and emphatically the attitude and ideals of his nation in regard to problems peculiarly her own—such, for instance, as the maintenance of the White Australia policy. This is of particular importance in view of the statement that Japan intends to seek the removal of restrictions upon immigration from Japan to other Pacific lands. Very welcome, therefore, is the announcement of the Prime Min-

ister of Australia, William Morris Hughes, that, as the outcome of communications with Washington, Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defence, has been appointed to represent Australia at the Disarmament Conference. Senator Pearce, who was appointed to his present position in the cabinet before the war, can be relied upon, by reason of his long political experience and his thorough familiarity with the problems that will be discussed, for the ample presentation of Australia's case, particularly as he will have full knowledge, through his close personal association with Mr. Hughes, of the transactions at the recent Empire Conference of Prime Ministers. The appointment of a direct representative is clear proof that Australia realizes to the full that her future is as closely involved in the outcome of the Washington Conference as is that of any nation bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

It is in the Pacific, in days to come, that the form of our future civilization may be decided. Peace in the Pacific is a surety for the peace of the world. A stroke of the pen may forestall and prevent the blow of the sword. By strokes of the pen has the Pan-Pacific Union been created; and there are no bounds to the hopes which that Union may inspire for the dawning of the day "when nation shall not lift up sword against nation." It is fortunate and fitting that the Pan-Pacific press congress should precede the great conference at Washington; for there is as yet no other agency in existence so well calculated to promote that mutual understanding between the Pacific

nations and that frank appreciation of the aims which they have in common to safeguard civilization as is this organization of practical idealists.

That the shore of the Pacific is the threshold of the world has been realized by Mr. Hughes, who, addressing the Commonwealth House of Representatives shortly after his return from the conference in England of the Prime Ministers of the British Empire, said in effect that the solution of the problems of the Pacific was essentially a precedent to the satisfactory conduct and conclusion of the Disarmament Conference. It needs no profound study of his utterance to demonstrate its truth. So long as there is a possibility of this ocean becoming the arena of the world in arms, for just so long will the certainty exist that those nations taking part in the conference at Washington will endeavor to attain and maintain that state of overwhelming preparedness which prefers arsenals to arbitration, and, in too early a resort, cruisers to congresses of peace. Every possible step should be taken to ensure that each participant has concrete rather than piously hopeful reasons for the belief that the meeting will achieve more than ever Hague Conference has attempted aforetime, and that there must be no feeling, however diplomatically concealed that though a colleague has his cards on the table, there is a gun on his hip.

Much, therefore, rests with the Pan-Pacific Press Congress. Assembled on one of the fairest isles of a sea which has ever been a field of exploration and of commerce rather than the battle-ground of contending navies, it can serve greatly in making that sea Pacific in fame as it is Pacific in name. By promoting an international understanding, honest, frank and free from Chauvinistic propaganda masquerading as patriotism, it can go far to annihilate those mischievous mis-

understandings, too often deliberately fostered, which, even if they do not lead to direct war, yet create an atmosphere of unrest and distrust which can be paralyzing if not actually disastrous. Nowhere does one realize this as in Honolulu, standing as it does as a marine telephone exchange where the world's wires converge; where, in the words of Emerson,

"Every day brings a ship—
Every ship brings a word."

Shall not the efforts of the Pan-Pacific bring the consummation voiced by the poet:

"Well for him who hath no fear,
Looking seaward, well assured
That the word the vessel brings
Is the word he longs to hear."
And that word is—"Peace."

As has been said by resolution duly attested, the Congress offers a co-ordinating agency which can take the initiative and can stimulate, in the wisest and widest sense, education to common ends in the various Pacific nations. And it can "undertake either directly or indirectly * * * a thorough scientific investigation of the causes of war and assist educational machinery in the various nations to remove causes which may contribute to war making."

Now, the power-house of that machinery is the Press. No other medium is so certain in its operation or so far-reaching in its activities. It is for the Congress to take advantage of it, and by its legitimate use, discountenancing the spread of misleading or merely sectional propaganda of the baser sort, to establish an understanding among Pacific countries which will form the best guarantee that the world can have for a reduction of armaments, or, failing their immediate reduction, a halt in that adding of armor-plate to armor-plate and weapon to weapon which makes a nation so ponderous in

its might that it must through sheer weight fall upon its neighbor.

Excellent within their limits as are the various news services to Australia, and widespread as are their ultimate sources, they are at present too costly, as was pointed out at the recent Imperial Press Congress held at Ottawa, to permit of their full use as a factor in promoting international understanding. There is too little opportunity for the chronicling of consecutive and constructive steps in social progress, in altruistic legislation and its effects, in great educational movements, and in efforts in any country which have for their objective the co-ordination of international forces for peace. Were a cheaper cable service possible, particularly between countries bordering upon the Pacific, Australian papers could afford to a greater extent than they do at present to maintain trustworthy special correspondents in the important cities of these lands, whose work would go far to promote what may be described as the *entente cordiale* of the Pacific. This, from the Australian point of view, would be preferable to the establishment of a news bureau which would endeavor to serve the Australian press as a whole. The more important Australian papers prefer to maintain as far as possible an individuality in their news service, at least as far as the two main groups of journals are concerned. One of these groups, which consists largely of morning papers, receives a cable service which is under control of its own managing editors in London and New York, and the other, in which the two principal Australian evening journals (the Melbourne "Herald" and the Sydney "Sun") are associated, in conjunction with Reuters, receives services from London, Vancouver, Tokio and elsewhere, although London and Vancouver are the main headquarters. From the point of view of

accuracy, general interest, and scope, this latter service, always having regard to the restrictions imposed by the cost of cabling, reaches, it is generally acknowledged, a high standard of excellence. But it might cover Pacific news far more fully than it does at present.

Whether greater recourse could be had to wireless messages as a means of securing a more ample service is a matter of some doubt. Were the cost of cable transmission made cheaper, most of the existing drawbacks could be overcome. Competition or threatened competition by wireless might have this effect, as the cable companies might reduce their charges in self-defense. But it remains to be proved by actual experiment whether an exclusively wireless service could ever take the place of cable news. A partly wireless service has been introduced by the Pacific Cable Board, but this is not much used for press purposes.

It should here be explained that there are two principal cable companies operating routes to Australia from England. One is the Pacific, by which messages after being transmitted from England across the Atlantic to Vancouver by the Anglo-American and Commercial Company's cable, are forwarded from Montreal by way of Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island to Southport, Queensland, whence they are distributed over Australia. There is a branch cable from Norfolk Island to New Zealand. In addition, there are two submarine cables which connect the latter Dominion with the Australian mainland.

The other principal organization is the Eastern Extension Cable Company, which, in addition to the original cable from London to Port Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia, has duplicated this line, and has also laid a cable from Great Britain via Durban, South Africa, to Fremantle, West Australia. There is an alternative route,

partly belonging to the Eastern Extension Company, connecting the Port Darwin-Singapore cable with London via Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Russia. A cable from Java to Cocos Island affords another route from South Africa to Australia, and a radio station at Cocos strengthens the line of communication between Australia and the East. Rates for press cables from England range from seven cents to seventy two cents a word, according to whether they are ordinary press or urgent.

In considering the question of wireless competition, regard must be had to the fact that the Governments of the various Australian States were, and the Australian Federal Government is, financially interested in the continuance of the existing cable services, inasmuch the cable companies were or are subsidized by Government to defray in part the cost of the service or of laying the original cable. With regard to the Pacific Cable, the Commonwealth shares proportionately in the profit or loss which accrues from the traffic. The subsidy agreement between the State Governments and the Eastern Extension Company expired in 1900.

Even if present circumstances, which include the terms of existing press contracts with the cable companies, do not permit of immediate recourse to wireless, the prospect of its adoption might be of value as a lever to secure a reduc-

tion in cable rates. In any case, the lowering of the latter should be strongly urged by the Pan-Pacific Press Congress.

But whatever be the ultimate means adopted to increase the scope and efficiency of the news services throughout the Pacific, no permanent good can be achieved that is not sought in a spirit of forbearance, understanding, and mutual comprehension. Concession must meet with concession, not challenge with challenge. The Pan-Pacific Union has supplied the initiative, and it is for the press of the Pacific to follow its example. Nation by nation, it may educate the world. Much has already been gained by the gathering together in one spot, where they may interchange ideas and formulate constructive proposals, of so many men who are primarily a power for the dissemination of the truth. The torch of enlightenment has been kindled, and it may yet illuminate the greater half of the globe. The acquisition of a better mutual knowledge of national aims and aspirations is inseparable from such a meeting as this; and when those who have assembled go forth pledged to spread in their own countries the truth about every other land, the good that will result must be incalculable. With every succeeding conference the scope of achievement will be amplified, until, in Mr. Alexander Hume Ford's notable words, the press has created a patriotism of the Pacific.

The New Pacific

By GREGORIO NIEVA

Editor, "Philippines Review", Manila, P. I.

We of the Pacific wish to know each other. That is the present trend of feeling among peoples in Pacific countries, and it is indeed most reassuring.

The Pacific peoples are simply awakening to the fact that they must have something of their own, that they must hold their own, and be given due chance to hold their own. Europe has been, up to this time, the controlling power in the Pacific. Year in and year out, peoples on this side of the earth have seen European policies going on unchecked and unchanged, keeping themselves always behind the times, without any very alluring regard to progress, notwithstanding the fact that we must advance, for we can not stand still. We must go ahead, and we of the Pacific are advancing, thanks to God and the efforts we are making undauntedly, in spite of any unfavorable circumstances.

The peoples of the Pacific are feeling a new impulse, an impulse toward Pan-Pacific brotherhood, toward a true patriotism of the Pacific.

The Pacific is asserting itself. We are asserting ourselves on this side of the globe in the assurance that our self-assertion will meet a generous and unanimous response throughout the rest of the world. It is but logical that we must have a personality of our own and the time has come when we feel the impulse unitedly to reach out and grasp what the Almighty has so generously allotted to us in the creation of this world. The future of the Pacific must be shared in by the peoples of the Americas, Australasia and Asia, leaving Europe for

Europeans, until Europe too is willing to be but an equal unit with the rest of us in this world of ours.

I am indeed gratified at this new unity spirit in the Pacific. It is in such union that we will find our strength. It is in such union that the basis of our self-assertion will permanently rest. It is through such union we Pacific peoples hope to manage our own affairs, to take care of our own welfare, to look after our own interests. Let Eastern Asia, the United States, Canada, Australasia, the United States, while each is looking after itself, look after our joint interests, as Europe looks after herself.

We may regret that Europe is stubbornly insistent on holding her own in her own peculiar way, that European nations war against each other, kill each other, murder each other, and try their best to destroy each other, but the main thing is for us to be left alone in our own affairs. The welfare of the Pacific countries rests not upon Europe. It rests entirely upon our own shoulders, although the coöperation of Europe would be of inestimable value and must be secured, if Europe desires to have her due place in the friendship of the Pacific countries which must have their definite say in Pacific matters and in such lines of world affairs as are distinctly their own. I have not the least argument to offer against the statement made by Viscount Bryce that the danger of the next war still is in Europe—not in the Pacific. opinion come true, for that should prove an actual relief to us. But even on this line of thought, we must be in mutual

understanding for a concerted action in case of emergency to affect us, for we suffered greatly through the last war, which although not a Pacific war destroyed or maimed about 10 per cent of Australia's population, bled Canada, compelled China, Japan and the Philippines to share in the expense, crippled the trade of the Pacific, besides utterly handicapping the whole Pacific world. We don't want any more wars. Let Europe have them. We don't care for them.

But to meet and cope with the new situation that is coming, we must provide for an adequate foundation for it, and we can adequately have it through the formation of a Pan-Pacific Press Association to inform our own Pacific world

thoroughly on matters chiefly of our own concern. Such an association should bring all Pacific countries into actual cohesion by causing them to know each other better and to know and understand their plans and ambitions better than heretofore. Such a Pan-Pacific press association, by keeping secret diplomacy miles and miles away from us, would bring peace ever within our grasp and this will be accomplished chiefly by having our own direct source of proper information, with our own inter-Pacific machinery properly running and kept up to promote the progress, welfare and safety of the whole Pacific.

We of the Pacific wish to know each other.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

LORREN A. THURSTON, *Chairman*

I would say that the Committee was presented with three apparently inconsistent propositions: one was that this Pan-Pacific Congress, the permanent organization, should be under the control of the World's Press Congress; the second proposition was that it should be under the control of the Pan-Pacific Union; and the third, that it should be an independent body. The duties of the Committee have been to try and reconcile these three propositions, and it was recognized, before the initial steps were taken, that there were advocates for all three propositions.

Taking the last first, it seemed that the newspaper men of the Pacific were able to handle their own affairs without having to look to anybody else for advice or counsel. On the other hand, we recognized that it is an unorganized body, so far as having any paid official, and experience has demonstrated that an unpaid organization of men with other business to attend to is liable to lose interest, and affairs are apt to lag behind, whereas a permanently organized body with paid officials, such as is the Pan-Pacific Union, whose first business is to carry out the objects of that organization, will be much more promptly attended to. It is desirable to allow the Pan-Pacific Union to utilize its machinery for carrying out this object. As to the Press Conference, the Committee recognizes the extreme advantage of being part and parcel of a working organization, and therefore having the moral as well as the positive and material support of that organization when it had formulated policies which it

wished to have incorporated into its policies, consequently the Committee has felt strongly that it was extremely desirable to have the three policies combined if possible, and the resolutions I will now present are an attempt to do that.

A second problem presented was as to the method of control of the organization, the difficulties being, on the one hand, that it should be democratic and that every member of the Congress should have something to say in regard to its policies, but, on the other hand, our members are so scattered that, in order to secure promptness and efficiency of action, it is necessary to have concentrated control for current work.

We have attempted in that respect to give a control to every member of the Congress when the meetings take place. In order to give a partial general control by the members during the intervals between meetings, the scheme has been devised of having a general committee which shall consist of at least one member from every country in the organization. In order that this may never delay operations, the countries being scattered along the Pacific, requiring a month or two for full consideration, the additional scheme was devised of having a central steering committee of three persons, and again, to get prompt action, that these be located in Honolulu, where lines between the countries are shortest. That is an explanation as to why there appears to be undue concentration of authority between meetings.

The Report

Your Committee on Resolutions herewith presents four resolutions relative to:

1. The organization of a permanent Pan-Pacific Conference;
2. Electrical News Service in and about the Pacific;
3. Defining the scope of the activities of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference;
4. Endorsing the Conference to Limit Armaments and to consider the problems of the Pacific and the Far East.

Your Committee recommends the adoption of these resolutions.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,

*Chairman Committee on Resolutions,
Pan-Pacific Press Conference.*

RESOLUTION NO. 1, CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF A PERMANENT PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

Whereas, representatives of the press of the countries in and bordering upon the Pacific Ocean in attendance upon the sessions of the Press Congress of the World have been convened and are now in session as the "Pan-Pacific Press Conference" for the consideration of matters of special concern to the journalism of the Pacific regions:

And Whereas the formation of a permanent organization of representatives of the press of the Pacific will promote the purposes for which this Conference was called; provide a means for effectuating its objects and desires; give publicity to its purposes and proceedings and the needs of the Pacific region and furnish a medium for calling and holding future meetings of such representatives:

STATUS OF PAN-PACIFIC UNION

And Whereas the Pan-Pacific Union is a duly incorporated body, organized under the laws of the Territory of

Hawaii, U. S. A., with offices in Honolulu, having an international Board of Trustees representing the principal nations of the Pacific, one of the main objects of which is to call conferences of delegates from Pacific regions to discuss and further interests common to Pacific peoples, with a view to bringing them into closer contact and more friendly relations;

And Whereas the said Pan-Pacific Union has called the first Pan-Pacific Press Conference with the approval and cooperation of the Press Congress of the World, and has financed this Conference and offers its services in carrying forward recommendations made by the Conference, in calling further Pan-Pacific Conferences at such times and places as may be mutually agreed upon, when so requested by the proper officers of the same, and in bringing the press men of the Pacific into better acquaintanceship, cooperation, correspondence and communication;

Be It Resolved, that the members of this Pan-Pacific Press Conference be and hereby are organized into a permanent body to be known as the "PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE," to consist of representatives of the press from the countries and states in or bordering upon the Pacific Ocean; such representatives to be appointed upon such conditions, in such numbers and in such manner as may be hereafter decided by the General Committee of said Conference as hereinafter indicated:

POWERS VESTED IN GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Be It Further Resolved, that all of the powers of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference hereby formed, between the meetings of same, shall be vested in a General Committee, consisting of not less than one delegate from each country or state now represented in the present Conference, or which may hereafter be

represented therein; who shall be appointed by the President.

APPOINTMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Except as herein otherwise provided, all of the powers of the General Committee shall be vested in an Executive Committee of three, one of whom shall be the President, and one the Secretary. The Secretary shall also act as Treasurer of the Conference, of the General Committee and of the Executive Committee.

For purposes of convenience of administration and securing promptness of action, the President and Secretary shall, until otherwise ordered by the Conference or the General Committee, be residents of Honolulu, Hawaii.

PRESENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The members of the Executive Committee are hereby declared to be:

President
Secretary
Member

VACANCIES IN COMMITTEE—How FILLED

Vacancies in the General Committee or the Executive Committee, caused by death, resignation, disability or failure to act for the space of one year, shall be filled by appointment by the President.

In case of a vacancy in the office of President, the same shall be filled by vote of the General Committee.

Members of the General Committee representing additional countries or states which may hereafter join said Conference, shall be appointed by the President.

Officers and members of said General and Executive Committees shall be hereafter elected at each meeting of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, by a majority vote of the delegates attending such meeting.

TERM OF OFFICE

The officers and members of said General and Executive Committees shall continue to hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected or appointed.

POWER TO AMEND TERMS OF ORGANIZATION

The members of the General Committee are hereby authorized, by majority vote, between sessions of this Conference, to amend or add to the terms of organization herein expressed.

Resolved: That the members of the Pan-Pacific Press Congress pledge themselves to urge upon their respective governments the extreme desirability of abolishing the requirement for passports between Pacific countries; and, if such course shall, in any case, be found inadvisable for the present, that the regulations concerning the same be simplified so far as practicable; and further, that charges in connection with the issuance of such passports be limited to the original fee paid at the time of issue.

OFFER OF PAN-PACIFIC UNION ACCEPTED

Be It Further Resolved, that the said offer of the Pan-Pacific Union is hereby accepted with the sincere thanks of this Conference.

REGIONAL SECTION OF WORLD CONGRESS

Be It Further Resolved, that, in the opinion of this Pan-Pacific Press Conference, it will be in the best interests of all concerned if the Pan-Pacific Press Conference shall act as and be a permanent regional section of the Press Congress of the World, representing it and cooperating with it, in and concerning all matters appertaining to or of special interest to the countries and peoples of the Pacific, and the Executive Committee is hereby authorized and directed to make such arrangements to effectuate this suggestion as are mutually satis-

factory to it and the Press Congress of the World.

Meetings of the Conference shall be called by the President, or by a majority of the Executive Committee, at such times and places as, in conference with the Pan-Pacific Union, may be determined, due notice thereof being given to members of the Conference.

APPOINTMENTS SUBJECT TO VETO

Every appointment herein provided to be made by the President, shall, when made, be immediately reported to each member of the General Committee, and shall be subject to revocation and the appointment of another in place thereof, upon a vote to that effect by a majority of the General Committee. Until such vote is received, such appointment shall be effective.

RESOLUTION NO. 2—ELECTRICAL NEWS SERVICE IN AND ABOUT THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Whereas news dispatches are now transmitted electrically with speed, efficiency and economy between certain countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean; but as to certain other countries, more particularly between the United States on the one hand and Japan, New Zealand and Australia on the other, such service is neither speedy, efficient nor economical;

It is hereby declared by the Pan-Pacific Press Conference now assembled in the City of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A.:

That ignorance by one people of the character, objects, purposes, doings and intentions of other peoples, is the most prolific cause of misunderstanding and ill-feeling between such peoples, tending to generate suspicion and produce friction and disagreement and is therefore one of the principal causes of war.

That the easiest, quickest and best medium for dispelling such ignorance is the public press;

That the day has passed when the mail is adequate to transmit news from one country to another;

That communication from one country to another by electric telegraph, cable or wireless, is essential to that full and prompt knowledge of what is transpiring in the various countries to secure in full measure the benefits incident to publicity.

That to obtain the full advantage and benefits of such electrical transmission of press messages, it should reach all parts of the civilized world by the shortest, cheapest and quickest routes;

That such service around and across the Pacific Ocean is, as to some portions thereof inadequate in its connections; hampered by artificial obstacles, and so expensive as to be prohibitive of the free use necessary to enable the press to make the best and fullest use thereof;

That this Conference hereby declares its unqualified conviction that prompt expansion of the means of communication to all parts of the Pacific and extension to the press of facilities for cheap unrestricted, uncensored and uncontrolled electrical communication throughout the Pacific will be a most potent influence for securing, establishing and maintaining good feeling, good will and peace between the peoples of that region, and thus tend to a satisfactory solution of the chief issue now pending before the nations.

That this Conference hereby most heartily commends the policy under which the wireless service of the U. S. Navy is now transmitting press messages between certain points in the Pacific, at a low rate and hereby most urgently recommends that such service be expanded and extended to all parts of the Pacific where practicable; and that the charges for such service shall not exceed the amounts necessary to make such service self-supporting.

That to insure the full and adequate exchange of desirable news if the purposes of this declaration are to be assured it is necessary that means be evolved for the collection of news in the several countries affected and the same exchanged through some common medium mutually agreed upon;

That such news having been so collected it is highly desirable that the same should so far as reasonably practicable, be concentrated at a common center, to be there segregated and forwarded to such points as it may be of interest. Honolulu is recommended as the point at which such news exchange should be located.

That this Conference therefore most strenuously urges the governments and companies owning or controlling mediums of electrical communication in and about the Pacific to comply with the suggestions and recommendations herein contained;

That the officers of this Conference are hereby authorized and instructed to take all necessary or proper steps to secure the action herein sought.

RESOLUTION No. 3—DEFINING THE SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE.

Be It Resolved, that upon the permanent organization of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, among other matters which it may properly undertake, the following shall be considered to be within the scope of the activities thereof, viz.:

1. To act as an agency for interchanging among the newspapers and magazines of the Pacific region accurate information about the peoples of the Pacific and their problems.

2. To arrange future conferences of representatives of the Pacific press to the end that the problems incident to the work of the press of the Pacific region shall be considered.

3. To take such steps as are necessary to securing cheaper rates and more efficient service for telegraph, cable and wireless messages.

4. To entertain representatives of the press of the Pacific as they pass through Honolulu, thus utilizing the opportunity afforded for spreading the Pan-Pacific spirit.

5. To investigate the feasibility of the international interchange of journalists to the end that wider contacts may be created and initiate such interchange if a practical plan can be formed.

6. To consider the practicability of establishing a Pan-Pacific school of journalism and take steps to bring this about if feasible.

7. To Collect and interchange films and pictures that portray accurately the life of the people.

8. To assist in furthering the movement among Pacific countries of the adoption of the Roman alphabet and of a common language.

9. To take such steps as will secure a modification of the ruling of the shipping board, recently made, which forbids passengers on a foreign boat bound for a United States port and wishing to stop over in Honolulu, from resuming passage on a boat of the same line. This is the interpretation given the regulation that no foreign boat can carry passengers between American ports and works a hardship upon persons coming from foreign ports who wish to stop over in Honolulu to attend conferences or for other purposes.

RESOLUTION No. 4—CONCERNING THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC AND THE FAR EAST.

Whereas, the delegates of the daily, weekly and monthly press of the countries and regions bordering the Pacific having been convened in this Pan-Pacific Press Conference for the consider-

ation of questions pertaining particularly to the Pacific regions:

And Whereas, the President of the United States has invited the principal allied and associated powers to participate in a conference on the limitation of armaments and on the problems of the Pacific and the Far East:

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that we, in conference assembled, do warmly commend the President of the United States for calling what may prove to be an epoch making conference and we further commend him for his wisdom in proposing that at this conference an attempt be made to come to a common understanding with respect to the principles and policies which shall obtain in the Far East. Furthermore, that we instruct the officers of this conference to convey by cable to the President of the United States this resolution.

Discussion of Resolution No. 2

MARK COHEN: I would not like this resolution to include the word "inefficient" as applied to the service of cable news to Australia or New Zealand, because in my humble judgment it is contrary to the fact. One has to remember the birth and growth of cable communications during the past 25 years. Since then there have been great developments and great improvements in cables, and remembering, as I do, that the Pacific cable is owned by Great Britain, and the several countries of Australia and New Zealand and Canada, forming a federation who have been able out of its profits to put aside large sums of money in order to secure better service, and remembering further that the Great Imperial Conference of 1909 committed itself to this declaration of policy that so soon as the system of wireless had progressed sufficiently as to make it reliable and dependable that the governments of those countries should be asked

to consider the practicability of furnishing a chain of imperial communications by wireless around the globe; and remembering that an important delegation, again headed by Canada, the moving spirit in this matter, went to Mr. Asquith, Premier of Great Britain, and put that view of the case before him, and induced him, by solid argument, to entertain the view that the day of wireless was quickly coming; I venture to say in view of all this that but for the unfortunate great war, a chain of wireless, assisted by that great genius of wireless, Marconi, would have been in existence today. I understand that that very thing is now being evolved.

Since the press of New Zealand and Australia depend on London for the major supply of their news, everything has been done to make that news reliable and thoroughly representative of that from which it emanates. Anyone who has seen the Sydney "Morning Herald" or the Melbourne "Argus" or my own country papers of today, will remember the advance that is given to world wide events, will say with me that the service is dependent, reliable and efficient, and far cheaper, having regard to all circumstances of the case. I recognize and freely accord the Government of the United States credit for what it has done in the matter of establishing a service with which at all events you Americans are thoroughly well satisfied, but you must have some regard for the traditions of these countries which has a monopoly of utilities—the countries that we are looking to for help and assistance, and we cannot run counter to their wishes. If there is a clearing house established in the Pacific, I hope it may be established here. I hope to see the day come when all sensational items are suppressed as you would the plague. We want news, absolutely reliable news, and nothing else.

We don't want sensationalism. We don't want items about the decision of 200 or 300 school children as to whether they will wear short frocks and expose part of their anatomy to the gaze of the public. We call that "piffle."

You must give us some credit as pioneers in this work, for having done what we tried to do. We intend to go on establishing wireless where we can, having thought for the enterprise and press of our country, and we ask you Americans, especially you here, to second our efforts and see when the time comes that we are supplied with news quickly, that is thoroughly reliable, thoroughly wholesome and thoroughly dependable. (Applause.)

MR. THURSTON: I wish to say a word of explanation on the point concerning which Mr. Cohen has addressed the conference. Far be it from the Committee to intend, or attempt to ignore the news service which is going to Australia from the south, by cable. This question has been given more consideration by the Committee than any other point that came before it. The statements which have been made here, and which have called forth the criticism from the gentleman were based on information received by the delegates from New Zealand, Australia, and Hong Kong, in addition to the information furnished by the chief of the wireless station in Honolulu. The delegate here from Hong Kong stated to us that the news they received in Hong Kong came to them not direct but by way of London—telegraphed across the world to London and then relayed to Hong Kong. That does not seem to be efficient or economical and I have therefore characterized that as being a part of the service that is inefficient and uneconomical. One of the delegates from New Zealand stated to the Committee that on the way here from New Zealand, up to

the day before they reached Honolulu, he was able to send messages for 4½d or 9 cents a word, and that the day after he got here he attempted to send a message and was told he could not send it, but was referred to the cable office where he was told he could only send a message at 75 cents a word. His message had to be cabled to San Francisco, telegraphed to Victoria, and from Canada cabled back to New Zealand. That did not seem efficient or economical to the Committee—in fact, it seemed a prohibitive condition of affairs.

Again, the local Committee, before the Congress assembled here, took the matter up with the Navy wireless station, which receives wireless news service in Honolulu, and asked if it would not be practicable to make this the center of a special wireless at uniform rates. It appealed to him immensely and he said he would take it up and see what could be done. He stated it was physically possible to make contact with Japan, but that the regulations did not permit him to send messages to Japan. He stated that it was feasible for the radio station here to transmit messages, as far as he knew, to New Zealand and Australia, but that was not being done, and that he would ascertain why not, and he communicated with Washington and later informed us that it could not be done.

We are in daily communication with Samoa, and the Fijis. The cable from Samoa and Fiji can transmit messages to Australia and New Zealand, but it cannot be done because of a contract between the cable company coming to New Zealand and Australia from the south, by which these countries are prohibited from receiving telegraphic or wireless except over their cable over a term of years, except from the sea. That was why the delegate was able to send messages up to the night before

he landed from the steamer. He was prohibited from sending messages from our local office because of the contract between New Zealand and Australia and that cable company. That did not seem to be efficient or economical, when it is within the possibilities of the wireless to transmit such message at a cost not exceeding 9 cents a word, and the delegate had to pay 75 cents a word.

We recognize that the communications which the gentleman spoke of by way of the southern cable, and also from Canada, is an immense advance over the previous conditions when there was no cable. We recognize that the governments and companies in that connection, which the honorable gentleman has mentioned, looked forward to the time when wireless was coming, and now we feel that the time has arrived when there are physical means by which that communication can be cheapened and made far more efficient, so that countries across the waters from the United States and each other can get into communication, and it should be recognized by this Conference, and they should exercise their influence, so far as practicable, to get wireless put into operation as promptly as possible.

As to the cost, I was told by Mr. McClatchy, Director of the Associated Press, that the present service being conducted by the Navy wireless will cost only 6 cents a word from San Francisco to the Philippines, and practically the same to Japan. The present service to Japan is sent by wireless to Guam, taken 20 miles across the Island and then cabled to Japan; three charges for the one message—in addition to the delay. There is no reason, except artificial obstacles which have been interposed, why the message could not go direct from San Francisco to Japan in the twinkling of an eye, at the rate of 6 cents a word. The Chairman told me only yesterday it

was incredible to him that such a service could be obtained and yet was not available. It is not our object to condemn any service of any country, but to set forth the fact that this cheaper and more efficient service is to be had, and to make a declaration on our part that we favor putting that cheaper service into operation as soon as possible.

MR. McCLATCHY: May I supplement what Mr. Thurston has said by another concrete example. I was told by the editor of the "Nippu Jiji" that his cabled news or wireless received from Japan here in Honolulu cost him 26½ cents per word, and that a similar charge would be made from here to Japan. The Navy wireless, as you have been told, is sending news all the way from San Francisco to Cavite, for 6 cents, and is prepared to send from San Francisco to Japan for 6 cents a word, with the cooperation of Japan, and between San Francisco and Honolulu and Honolulu and Manila, the rate is less. It is obvious that the journalists of Japan are losing not only money but a great advantage in the opportunity for an extended news service which would be of value there and here.

COL. LAWSON: I think I can explain in a few words the position of the British Empire in regard to this system, and I think I can make the apparent difficulties quite clear, if I should be allowed to do so. The object of the British Empire scheme of establishing and improving the system of communications is this—they are endeavoring to put their communications on a sound commercial basis, and at every station they are endeavoring to establish, it is intended to be a commercial one, whether operated by private companies or endeavor. It is meant to be commercial and permanent, therefore I don't think it is quite fair to compare it with the facilities which the U. S.

Navy Department can put at the disposal of the public for communications in the Pacific. While not wishing to depreciate in any way the value of that service, I should like to point out that it is only a temporary expedient—unless the sanction is renewed, it will be void on July 22nd next, and might be void at any moment for strategic or other reasons. Therefore I do not think it quite fair to blame any part of the British Empire for failing to fall in with what is only a temporary expedient.

Dr. Pierson was over in London this summer, endeavoring to arrange these questions of communication in conjunction with our government. I have no doubt but that if this service which is now operating was operated on a permanent commercial basis, it would be possible to make some arrangement with

the cable companies of New Zealand and Australia and see that the difficulties Mr. Thurston speaks of do not exist. I think that this is the position as regards the British Empire. It is not because they are not doing their best to improve the system of communications, not only by cable but by wireless by all means in their power, but because they are endeavoring to get a permanent solution of the problem, and that will take a very long time.

As soon as the wireless chain is established, there will be a high-powered station in Australia, and that will be the time for entering into these arrangements in the Pacific, which will make arrangements to perfect things all through. I think that explains why our plans as they now stand do not fall in which the temporary wireless arrangement in operation now.

A Resolution of Thanks to the News Agencies Passed by the Pan-Pacific Press Conference

After resuming the chair at the conclusion of the afternoon session, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford stated that the last business of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference session, which would likewise formally conclude the official program of the Press Congress of the World, should be, he felt, an expression of hearty appreciation to the various news agencies which had contributed so signally to the success of the conference, both by their comprehensive news reports of world events brought to Hawaii during the session, and by the notable wide service over the world given to the Conference through these agencies and their correspondents. He proposed a vote of thanks to the agencies individually and collectively for their sympathetic attitude in promoting a better understanding through the communication of news and also for the technical excellence with which the United States Radio News Service had carried the dispatches. The four agencies specified are:

The Associated Press, which augmented its daily reports to Hawaii newspapers with a special 1,000 word report.

The Chicago Tribune Syndicate Service, which established especially for the period of the sessions of the Press Congress of the World, a 3,000 word daily news report, which it collected in its Chicago office from foreign news dispatches gathered in all parts of the world.

The United Press, which sent a fifty word dispatch daily.

The United States Navy Radio which made special arrangements to handle incoming and outgoing news as well as placing the daily news report at the disposal of the delegates at the Press Congress headquarters.

In addition to the foregoing, representative correspondents of other newspapers and news agencies were commended for their interest in sending out complete reports of the sessions.

The chairman's proposal was carried unanimously by a viva voce vote.

Election of the Executive Committee of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference

MR. ZUMOTO: That concludes the resolutions which have been under preparation.

We have now the appointment of officers for this body, first, President, Secretary and one member—these three sets of nominations are now before the meeting. I first call for the nomination for President. Will somebody make a nomination?

MR. McCLATCHY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Assuming that the invitation of Chairman Zumoto for me to act as Honorary Secretary does not disenfranchise me, I would like to offer a nomination for the responsible position of President. If this Conference is going to accomplish anything, there must be at the head of it a man of executive force and ability, and we who have come here from various parts of the globe, and have traveled around for five or six days, and have been in conference for five or six days more, will, I think, agree that we could not select a man better fitted for that position than Mr. L. A. Thurston. (Applause.)

I see from the sentiments expressed I need say nothing further, and will leave the nomination with the simple mention of his name. (Applause.)

MR. R. H. ALLEN: I would like to second the nomination of Mr. Thurston and say that those of us who have been associated with him in entertaining the delegates know the degree of enthusiasm he will carry into the office of President of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, and it is with great pleasure that I second the nomination.

MR. ZUMOTO: It is very obvious to everybody that a vote need not be taken, but to make everything regular, I will now put it to the vote. Those in favor of this nomination please say "Aye." Nobody is opposed to it, so Mr. Thurston is unanimously elected President of this new Pan-Pacific Press Conference body.

MR. THURSTON: I thank you, Ladies and gentlemen, for the honor. I will try to do my best to answer the call of duty and carry out the objects of this Conference to the best of my ability.

MR. ZUMOTO: The next office to be filled is that of Secretary. Will somebody propose a name?

MR. INNES: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have very much pleasure in moving that Dr. Bunker be appointed Executive Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Congress. All of us have come into close personal contact with Dr. Bunker since we have been here. We have found him courteous to a degree, but that courtesy has never degenerated into softness where his executive ability was called upon. The dignity of this organization will be very great indeed. It has already at the head of it a most capable President. I think that if he is aided by such a Secretary as Dr. Bunker there can be no doubt whatever that this assembly of Sons of the Morning will spread its light throughout the whole Pacific and to the lands beyond the sea. I have very much pleasure in moving that Dr. Bunker be appointed Executive Secretary. (Applause.)

MR. ZUMOTO: There seems to be no necessity to take a vote on this nomination of Dr. Frank F. Bunker as Secretary. Those in favor, say "Aye." Dr. Bunker is unanimously elected Secretary. (Applause.)

Another nomination must be made to fill the list of executive officers and members of the executive body. Will somebody make a nomination?

MR. PETRIE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: For the post of member of this very important committee, I have great pleasure in proposing Mr.

Soga, Editor of the Nippu Jiji, of this city. Mr. Soga is known to most of us here. He is a distinguished journalist and citizen of Honolulu, and in every way he is well qualified for the position of member. Further, I think his appointment would give an international Pan-Pacific touch to the constitution of this committee, which I think is to be desired. (Applause.)

MR. ZUMOTO: As a fellow countryman of Mr. Soga, it is with great pleasure I have heard this nomination. Will somebody second it? Those in favor say "Aye." (Carried.)

Pan-Pacific Cable News Service

By T. PETRIE,

Editor, South China Morning Post, Hongkong

"Tell them we want a broader, bigger brighter and better cable news service." That was the last injunction I received on leaving Hongkong to attend this conference.

Hitherto the position has not been satisfactory. Hongkong is tied to Reuter, Manila to the Associated Press, Tokyo to Kokusai. No agency treads on the ground of another, and costs are far too high for the development of individual enterprise. Shanghai, on the other hand, is a dumping ground for many services. Reuter is the chief ingredient of a confused mass of intelligence landed there, but the lump is leavened by smatterings of American and French wireless, and supplemented by liberal doses of Russian and German information of doubtful origin and authenticity. It is not an ideal dish, but, in such a mixed community, it probably meets with more acceptance than any single agency service could possibly command.

What we should aim at is the ideal dish.

Reuter, as a British agency, features British news and views. The Associated Press caters for American readers, while Kokusai, which I believe is a camouflaged Reuter offshoot, is intended solely for Japanese consumption. Not one of these big news agencies deals, except in the "scrappiest" fashion, with the news which most concerns us, the news of the countries bordering the Pacific. They tell us of happenings, mainly political, in London, Paris, Washington, but seldom do they give enlightenment as to what is transpiring in those vast territories which

border the Pacific, the peoples of which comprise one-third of the population of the globe. They tell us little or nothing about our immediate neighbors, and it follows that such news as we get, presented as it is in different ways in different countries, is not conducive to good understanding. Errors creep in, even falsehoods, and friction results. This is perhaps the chief disadvantage of the present system, or lack of system.

Some months ago I received a letter from Mr. Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, in which he suggested Honolulu as a center for the collection and dissemination of news to and from the Pacific. Herein lies an opportunity for the Pan-Pacific Press Conference to step in and to perform a real service not only to pressdom but to the reading public of Pacific lands. Benjamin Franklin described the press as "the mistress of intelligence." It behooves us to guard that title. To be worthy of the dignity it implies, it is imperative that the press of the Pacific should move with the times. The war has altered many things. It has broadened the outlook of millions. No longer are we satisfied with news from the homeland alone, the news which in days gone by came like water to thirsty souls. We want to be fully informed of current events in other lands, and chiefly we want to know and become acquainted with our neighbors. We want to get together and to understand each other. Then we must give a thought to the wants of the native elements who surround us. The foreign press is an important factor in bringing enlightenment

to many millions of races who are just beginning to interest themselves in the doings of the western world. The numbers of native readers of the foreign press in China, Japan, Malaya and elsewhere on the Pacific are increasing by leaps and bounds, and no progressive newspaper can afford to ignore their wants.

It should be possible for us to organize a liberal and inexpensive yet thoroughly reliable and acceptable general news service for the Pacific.

A broader service—a service of world-wide scope and outlook, a service which as far as possible will reveal both sides of the picture at the same time.

A bigger service—a service which will not be restricted by the terms of a contract yielding so many words for so many dollars, a service always as big as the event recorded warrants.

A brighter service—a service which will deal much more liberally with the happy side of international affairs and much less liberally with the petty woes and worries which torment humanity.

A better service—a service of real live news and news only, a service which will not attempt^o in any way to influence the minds of the writers who may have to handle it.

Surely between us we can provide a service on these lines. A central organization will be needed to collect and distribute the news. I can think of no better center than Honolulu, the hub of the Pacific. Here we already have the nucle-

us of the organization and the willingness to work. This great Pacific Cable News Service will need a staff and a number of correspondents. The cost will be heavy, but as a set-off there will soon be heavy, but as a set-off there should soon arise a demand for Pacific news from our organization, which news will be supplied by and credited to its respective contributors. Telegraphic charges will be the main item of cost, but it will be the duty of our organization to continually press for reduction. By ceaseless agitation we can, I am sure, obtain both cheap and better telegraphic facilities than we have hitherto had. With wireless and the submarine cable competing for our business—they are bound to do this in time—such a news service as I have outlined can be organized and operated with benefit to all concerned. Better served, the press can do much to tone down and even dispel the many misunderstandings and jealousies which afflict the cosmopolitan communities bordering the Pacific. Some members of the Conference may consider a Pacific cable news service such as I have outlined in advance of the times, but those members who have resided in the East for a number of years cannot fail to appreciate and approve the motive which has inspired the idea. A big change in the collection and distribution of cable news must come sooner or later, and it will be well to prepare, for much water will flow under the bridge before such a get-together opportunity as this gathering offers occurs again.

Trans-Pacific News Communication

V. S. McCLATCHY

Director Associated Press

The most important subject which can be offered for consideration of the Press Congress of the World at this time is reliable international news communication. Only through such communication can we dissipate ignorance, and prevent the misunderstandings which create suspicion and distrust, and serve as forerunners and causes of war.

This subject is of more immediate importance than disarmament even, since no nation is justified in laying aside the weapons of defense upon which the nation's life may depend, until assured by knowledge of sentiment and conditions in other countries that weapons are no longer needed.

The Pan-Pacific Union has shown its appreciation of the importance of this matter by confining its tentative agenda for the present Congress to the subject of "Communication" in its various phases. The papers prepared, and thus far printed, however, treat the subject as a problem unsolved, and offer suggestions for solutions.

As a matter of fact, the solution of the problem of trans-Pacific news communication was presented by me over two years ago, and was adopted by Congress over a year ago, and the plan has been in successful operation since. Today, the people of China, and Japan, and the Philippines, and Hawaii, and the United States, are finding their vision broadened and their misunderstandings disappearing, through the influence of an extended, uncensored daily news report.

The work of the Press Congress of the World, and of the Pan-Pacific Union, so far as this question is concerned, may now be confined to insuring continuance of the facilities already established, and to inducing co-operation of other countries on the Pacific, so as to extend and broaden those facilities and secure the greatest possible general benefit therefrom.

The most effective plan for expediting freight transportation for long distances is to provide a canal on which any one may operate carrier boats for a nominal fee. The most effective plan for securing reliable international news communication is to provide facilities for accurate and rapid transmission of news reports, at a nominal word rate, and throw those facilities open for use by reputable news associations and individual newspapers, the news reports to be independent, free from government control or censorship, unassisted by subsidy, and to be self-supporting.

Those are precisely the conditions which now exist for trans-Pacific news communication in certain districts, and which may be, and should be extended to all countries bordering on this ocean. With the example of a system of the kind successfully operating on the Pacific, it will be a question of time only when the balance of the world will insist on enjoying similar advantages.

A brief statement of communication conditions on the Pacific, with the detail of the plan and its operation, will be found in an article written by me for "Editor and Publisher" of New

York, the issue of March 12, 1921. The investigation made by Congress in the matter, is covered in transcript of hearings held in September and October, 1919, before the radio sub-committees of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

For present purposes, it will suffice to say, that Congress passed in June 1920 a resolution, authorizing the Navy Department to use its radio facilities for two years for news communication under certain conditions; that the Navy Department made a rate per word for news transmission across the Pacific, San Francisco to Cavite (near Manila) of six cents per word, the lowest rate for long distance transmission of independent news reports in the world; that the Navy radio in this matter, acts practically as a common carrier, and that news reports thus transmitted, are not subject to government control or censorship.

This authorization was granted in the face of pronounced opposition from radio corporations, and notwithstanding a well-defined objection in Congress to extending Navy jurisdiction over public utilities. This opposition lost its force in face of the undisputed statement of facts and the very grave national and international interests now dependent on news communication across the Pacific. It was conceded that congested lines and prohibitive rates made impracticable the use of private cable and radio lines for the purpose, and that the plan proposed was the only feasible one that promised success. The resolution was passed partly because of my assurance, that with proper facilities, and a six-cent rate, news associations and individual newspapers would themselves insure the sending of independent and reliable news reports. The authorization was granted for two years only,

on the theory that if the plan did not work successfully, such power should not continue, while if the method of communication proved successful, Congress would undoubtedly extend the authorization.

News reports have been transmitted across the Pacific under that plan since January, 1920. At first, there were many difficulties, and shortcomings, but they have been gradually overcome. Installation of high power machines and improved sending and receiving apparatus, have trebled the speed, and now enable San Francisco to receive direct from Cavite without relay. Three independent daily reports now go westward from San Francisco—that of the Associated Press, 1100 words; the United Press, about 500 words, and a special report for the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo; while special correspondents of some American newspapers use the new radio to a limited extent for sending news from the Far East. The Associated Press report is used at Honolulu by English and Japanese newspapers, and at Manila by English and vernacular newspapers. At Guam, it is carried across the island by motor car and relayed by cable to Tokyo, whence it is distributed through Japan by "Kokusai," the Japanese news agency. At Cavite the A. P. report is broadcasted by Navy wireless, and picked up in Shanghai and Peking, and used by the English and vernacular newspapers of China. It is similarly available in Vladivostok and elsewhere if there be receiving stations or ships to record it.

The Navy Department recently announced that it is prepared to carry for the news associations daily east-bound reports, covering news of the Far East if delivered to it at Manila for transmission to San Francisco. Regular reports of this character have not yet been inaugurated, but doubtless will be

commenced when arrangements for gathering news from the continent of Asia can be completed.

The French Government has already entered into an arrangement under which it will use its large wireless station at Shanghai, cooperating with our Navy Department, in maintaining wireless communication between the two continents. The Navy Department is endeavoring to secure under this arrangement, a special news rate. The American Federal Wireless Company is now constructing for China a number of high power stations, which, when completed, can be used in conjunction with our Navy system for international news communication; and Japan has already officially indicated her willingness to cooperate in exchange of news reports by wireless with the United States.

This brief statement of the facts gives an indication of the development already made in the use of wireless for news communication on the Pacific and the manner in which the system can be extended. It is only necessary for Australia, New Zealand and other countries to adopt the policy inaugurated by the United States, and now working successfully to establish, as it were, wireless canals for the carriage of independent news report boats, and make a connection with the canals already established, and there can be then, perfect interchange across the Pacific, among all its peoples, of uncensored and reliable news reports.

The foundation of this ideal system rests, it will be seen, upon maintenance of open ways for uncensored news reports at a low word rate, and accessibility thereto for all responsible news associations, or newspapers.

That foundation is threatened at this time in the fact that Congress has thus far failed to renew the authorization for

use of Navy radio facilities for news purposes, expiring in July, 1922, and interested parties are apparently seeking to prevent congressional action in the matter.

Should no action be taken by Congress, the present reports must cease in eight months, and we will revert at once to prior conditions, which made it impractical for any adequate news exchange between Asia and America. Wireless and cable companies regard news as objectionable business, requiring a low rate, and interfering with profitable commercial business: news rates on the Pacific, by either cable or wireless, are prohibitive, and do not insure prompt delivery, three times the commercial rate being asked for expedited service; and wireless companies have shown a disposition to duplicate cable rates instead of offering much lower rates.

It would seem the proper plan therefore, for the Press Congress of the World, and the Pan-Pacific Union, is to concentrate all their energies now on securing the maintenance of the present system of communication by the United States, and the adoption of a similar policy in cooperation by all other countries on the Pacific. We do not undertake construction of canal boats until we have planned and ensured construction of our main canal, and encouraged planning of subsidiary feeding canals. Time and energy should not be wasted, therefore, in devising the kind of trans-Pacific news reports to establish, or the agencies that shall control them, when the system of common carrier to transmit those reports has not been permanently established. Insure the carrier system, with facilities open to all, and the other problems will disappear as rapidly as they did in the matter of supplying reports to Honolulu, Manila and Tokyo, as narrated herein.

Interchange of News in the Pacific

By RILEY H. ALLEN

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

There can be no difference of opinion among newspapermen of the countries in the Pacific, or bordering the Pacific, as to the high desirability of that millennium of "better understanding" about which we have heard with significant frequency from the day the Press Congress of the World opened.

We need not debate the question whether freer interchange of news and views about really important Pacific questions will help to promote better understanding—the truth of it is self-evident.

We need not assure our Anglo-Saxon, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean fellow-newspapermen that if the channels of communication about and across the Pacific were broader and smoother, we who live about the Pacific would be less apt to suspect each other's motives and criticise each other's actions. The truth of that is self-evident, too.

Our first problem is right here among those of us who are fortunate enough to be at the Press Congress of the World, and this Pan-Pacific conference. It is to translate all the energy and fervor and gallant spirit expressed in the many addresses and papers into certain concrete terms which shall formulate at least one or two courses of action to be undertaken immediately after this conference has concluded.

I need hardly emphasize to our visitors that we newspapermen in Hawaii agree with what has been said of the need for lower press rates; the need for a broader service between the United States and the Orient; the need for a

greater variety of news, and especially for Oriental and American news, to be made available for Australia and New Zealand. Hawaii's geographical position is such, and the development of the island press has been such, as to bring home to us daily the desirability of a vastly increased news service throughout Pacific lands. We know also that the majority of newspapers in the Pacific islands and in Asia are financially unable to assume a greater burden of news expense than they now carry, and many are finding their costs in traffic tariffs and the salaries of correspondents a greater load than is comfortable.

Nor need I emphasize that the newspapermen of Hawaii believe that this freer interchange of national news would have a beneficial political effect in addition to its obvious benefit to the newspaper by the greater diversity and balance of matter which it could offer its readers. Our visitors, I am sure, will not have failed to see that in Hawaii we Americans believe in frank exchange of views on important and sometimes delicate subjects with our fellow-residents of other races. On a vastly larger scale, that same principle would be carried out in the great news-exchange which we should like to see developed for the Pacific.

Taking it for granted that we have fairly similar ideas on the principles and purposes just mentioned, how can we put them into action?

My two suggestions, and they are put forth with entire knowledge of the diffi-

culty of carrying them out, are, first, an international press rate; and secondly, the use of government wireless stations to carry the news.

In connection with the latter, let me, for Hawaii, heartily second what Mr. McClatchy of Sacramento said to the Press Congress of the World a few days ago—that the agreement by which the government radio is made available for communications on the Pacific be extended, after its first two-year period ends next July. The renewal of this agreement is so imperative to the welfare of the American newspapers of the Pacific that I cannot emphasize it too strongly. It means so much to the future of the Pacific for press service to be comprehensive, unhampered and efficient that an abrogation of the present system would be disastrous.

1. The International Press Rate:

Various suggestions have been made in recent years, and especially since the conclusion of the World-War, for national press rates. One such suggestion which received considerable attention has, I believe, been considered by the British government—that a uniform one-cent rate be established for press matter between any two points in the British dominions. I have read also that the French government has considered a similar plan.

Now obviously this plan is not based primarily on the expense of such a traffic service. It takes no account of distances to be covered, relays to be made, or other physical features. The plan is based primarily on a realization of the value of an empire-wide press service, a service which shall permit and encourage the transmission of a great volume of news at a low cost. It is based on a recognition of the need for giving to far-separated peoples a

sense of their common interests and common destiny.

No private business could set up such an arrangement, in which the charge to patron is based not at all on the cost of operation, and survive. But a government which spends billions to build battleships which may never fire a shot, or drill armies that may never be called into the field, can subsidize the lines of communication, either government- or privately-owned, and make such a uniform rate possible.

It may be argued that while a single government might perfect such an arrangement, the technical difficulties involved in immense distances and various kinds of communication facilities would make an international plan impossible. I do not think so. I think that if we accept the idea of an international press rate as sound, we and other countries would have no more difficulties working out the details than we had with our international postal conventions,—and the United States, for instance, has successfully operated under international postal conventions since 1869.

This is a day when international standardization is being used to promote business—why not use it to promote communications and peace? We are getting to a universal system of weights and measures; we have international telegraphic unions already. It is noteworthy that an adviser to the French treasury department, Monsieur L. Bourquin, has just proposed in *La Revue Mondiale* an international money to pass at par throughout the world in all international transactions.

A uniform press rate would immensely stimulate and simplify press traffic around the world. I think perhaps its greatest value would be to bring world-news to remote communities. Its value in getting the larger

communities of North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australasia, and Africa into contact with each other would be scarcely less.

I do not mean to suggest government control of the news in any form, except the physical features of the traffic. My thought is that the support and activities of the governments concerned would be confined to providing the facilities for transmission, and paying the bills—for assuredly, at the outset, there would be some deficits.

Perhaps the single arbitrary control which the governments should exercise would be on the point of volume of news matter to be carried. Of course they could not be expected to turn their facilities over without limit. Within the limits, however, it should not be a matter of government dictation what sort of matter was transmitted, except as are already imposed by constitutional law.

2. Use of Government Wireless Stations

What I have just said on a uniform press rate must be considered with the second suggestion of greatly developing the use of government wireless.

Hawaii has made and is making perhaps greater use of wireless in peacetime than any other community in the world. It was in these islands that wireless was first made commercially practicable. For a good many years the daily papers of Honolulu have received almost, and are now receiving all, of their news report by wireless.

Our very successful use of wireless, and especially the fine cooperation and efficient traffic arrangements which the Honolulu papers are receiving from the United States naval radio system makes me believe it entirely practicable for governments to place their wireless systems in the service of the press—and not, of course, from a commercial motive, but from the patriotic and quite as

legitimate motive of promoting world-interests.

Wireless is still in its infancy, and yet today Hawaii can talk with Paris. If necessary, we could tonight put a message into that barred capital of Soviet Russia which is under the shadows of mystery almost as deep as those which once shrouded the Forbidden City. During the war our navy operators here heard French operators on a lofty tower in Bordeaux, and German operators signalling from the masts at Nauen.

Establishment of press wireless around the world, with the governments providing traffic facilities, means three principal prior things:

First, agreement by the governments that they will do it. Secondly, the erection of wireless stations at many points and the enlargement and strengthening of other stations. Thirdly, the development of news exchange agreements and contracts between existing news agencies, and probably an international news agency to supervise the great system. And the government service should be so developed that the individual correspondent would be able to file his dispatches without danger of being choked off or crowded out by the big agencies.

Such a plan might seem Utopian were it not for our experience in Hawaii with the use of the United States navy radio system. By act of congress, the facilities of the navy wireless have been made available to American newspapers and news agencies, and the comparatively short time this has been in operation has proved a boon to the local dailies.

We have found the navy officers and staff charged with the duty of handling this traffic keenly alive to its importance, deeply interested in perfecting the technical side, and with their imaginations stirred by the possibilities for

development of this mysterious force which can fling the words of men instantly to immense distances, to be read by millions of people we shall never see but whose interests more and more are becoming identical with ours.

The local staff and equipment of the navy radio can handle with ease 27,000 words a day. You have perhaps noticed that during the sessions of the Congress we have been printing an augmented telegraphic service. In addition to the regular daily news report of the Associated Press, we are getting more than a thousand words extra a day from the Associated Press and the *Chicago Tribune*, recognizing the importance of this congress, has enterprisingly given a three thousand word daily report especially compiled by its syndicate service. All of this has been handled efficiently by the navy radio here—more, it was handled without serious delay or interruption even when we were getting play-by-play bulletins, every few minutes, on the world-series baseball at New York last week.

It seems to me that governments may well expend some of the great sums they will save by limitation of armaments in developing wireless press service. It would not take many of the millions of dollars which go into dreadnoughts, to build stations and establish operating staffs sufficient to cover the globe.

Such a plan as is herewith suggested would not necessarily conflict with the

legitimate business of commercial cable and wireless systems. As international business grows, these are finding their facilities taxed in the straight commercial traffic. Some of them frankly do not want to handle press service.

Nor do I propose any system to tear down the large news-gathering and distribution agencies whose development is really among the wonders of the world. Today we have a close and cordial cooperation between the Associated Press and the United States navy radio in bringing world-news to Hawaii, and I have no doubt that same cordial spirit could be maintained with international systems.

In peace-time—and this whole congress is an illustration of the hope that peace may continue—in peace-time the government wireless can easily handle an immense press traffic. The United States navy plant and staff here can handle a much larger volume of traffic than it is now called upon to handle. With the increase in number of wireless stations, and the steadily improving service which the fertile invention and the enthusiastic industry of wireless experts are developing, it will become more and more easy to flash tens of thousands of words a day around the world. That opens to the newspaperman such a vista of possibilities that it seems indeed like a dream. But a great part of that dream has already come true in this part of the Pacific.

Field of Service for the Pan-Pacific Press Congress

LORRIN A. THURSTON
Proprietor Honolulu Advertiser

"'Oo's the bloke?"

"'Ee's a stranger."

"'Eave a 'arf a brick at 'im!"

(From a suppositious conversation between two English laborers concerning a passerby.)

The foregoing is illustrative of a trait in human nature—an innate feeling that every stranger is an enemy.

It is doubtless an inheritance from the days of the "cave era," when man was a "beast of prey," taking what he could and holding what he took—when he was strong enough to do so.

It is a survival from the days of uncurbed individualism, when "might was right"—when every man's hand was against every other man.

In these twentieth century days, mankind has progressed to the extent, at least, that all other men are not necessarily enemies; that some may even be, *prima facie*, friends—those, for example, of the same family, clan, and, more latterly, of the same nation—although it is historically but of yesterday that the Scot and Briton looked askance at one another, and even the "hielander" and the "lowlander" of "bonny Scotland" were each the legitimate prey of the other; and the warm sentiment with which, on general principles, a south-of-Irelander still regards the English needs no elaborate proof.

The millenium is not in sight. It is not even within hearing distance over the horizon, nor within signaling distance by wireless!

Is Manifestation of Spirit

It is, however, conceivable that the friendliness which has in course of time expanded from family to clan, from clan to nation, and, to some extent, to

nations of kindred blood or principles, can be extended to nations not of the same race origin, or who have been nurtured to revere different ideals!

It is an axiom that "like produces like."

That acquaintance begets friendliness.

"Pan-Pacificism" as evidenced in and through the "Pan-Pacific Union" is the visible manifestation of a spirit—a sentiment; and that spirit—that sentiment is, that friendliness begets friendliness—friendliness evolves cooperation, and cooperation results in progress.

The great distances between the shores of the Pacific, and, until recently, the scarcity of speedy steamers and the complete absence of cables and wireless, prevented communication between the countries bordering thereon; knowledge of what was transpiring across the ocean and intimate acquaintance between citizens of the Occident and the Orient, almost as completely as though the respective countries had been located in separate worlds.

No better evidence is required of the recent remoteness of Hawaii from the other Pacific countries, and they from each other, than the fact that the news of the election of President McKinley came to Honolulu by a steamer sailing from Yokohama, Japan, and the news that President Cleveland intended to restore the Hawaiian monarchy reached Hawaii by a steamer sailing from Victoria, Canada, and the news of the recognition of the provisional government of Hawaii by the United States reached Hawaii by a steamer sailing from Auckland, New Zealand.

During the past two decades communication, both steam and electric,

across the Pacific has rapidly developed; but, until a chance visitor—one Alexander Hume Ford—breezed into Honolulu, well within that period, but little advance had been made in the bringing together of the peoples of the Pacific.

Tribute Paid Ford

Whether Ford evolved the spirit of "Pan-Pacificism"—the spirit of friendliness—of co-operation—of progress, out of his own inner consciousness, or whether he crystalized it out of the balmy breezes and friendly atmosphere of Hawaii, has not been revealed; but as a matter of historical fact, the gentleman was soon in full cry upon a scent which led to a shrine dedicated to friendliness entitled "The Hands Around the Pacific Club."

After spending some months in Honolulu proclaiming the virtues of this organization to a somewhat skeptical community, remindful of the voice of the prophet crying in the wilderness, Ford, not a bit discouraged or abashed, departed on a swing around the grand circuit of the Pacific, taking in New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan.

The only credentials which he carried were his own optimistic, almost beatific enthusiasm and a letter from the governor of Hawaii touched in somewhat general terms, to the effect that the writer thought that Ford was "alright."

In the course of a year or so Ford returned to Honolulu—not with a string of scalps at his belt, but with a sheaf of endorsements of the "Hands Around the Pacific" ideal, by high officials and public organizations of the several countries named, where branches of the new organization had been established by him. A natural inquiry was: "What is there in this for Ford?" Honolulu has long ago arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing in it

for Ford—nothing except the "joy of service" and the exhilaration incident to accomplishment.

This brilliant beginning of a movement which has finally evolved into the Pan-Pacific Union, was due to Ford's intense enthusiasm, patent sincerity and unflagging energy; but even these qualities, combined as they were, with his magnetic and almost uncanny faculty of setting other people to work, would not have succeeded in galvanizing the traditional lethargy of the East into action, if it had not been that the time was ripe for just such a movement.

Spirit Takes Hold

That the time was ripe, is evidenced by the rapidity with which the spirit of "Pan-Pacificism" has taken hold and "friendly cooperation" become the slogan of all the Pacific countries which have come within the sphere of the spirit.

There seems to have come into the Pacific world—spontaneously—like unto a new creation—the feeling that the old policies of aloofness—of isolation—of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," are obsolete.

The feeling that friendliness and co-operation were to lead the Pacific nations out of the wilderness of suspicion and doubt, seems to have been just beneath the surface, awaiting the magic touch which should crystalize this latent sentiment into realization and action—and this touch was supplied by Ford.

So much for the animating cause and the avenue through which "Pan-Pacificism" has arrived at its present position of beneficent activity.

It is easy to formulate generalities and express appreciation of good intentions; but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," and one fact is worth a hundred theories.

I wish to place on record a concrete instance of accomplishment directly due

to the Pan-Pacific Union, which would not have occurred but for the existence of that organization, which appears to me to justify all of the time, effort and expense which has been expended upon its organization and maintenance.

In October, 1920, a most disturbing condition of affairs existed in Hawaii, with possibilities of developing in such manner as to intensify already existing race suspicion, leading even to possible international friction.

Following the war spirit engendered on the mainland against the German newspapers and schools and the propaganda carried on through them, the sentiment had become prevalent in Hawaii that the local so-called "Language Schools"—chiefly Japanese—should be abolished or radically controlled.

An attempt to accomplish this through the local Legislature of 1918, excited so much opposition on the part of those who would be affected thereby, that the proposed legislation failed.

The Language School Matter

Instead of settling the question this failure to secure action aggravated the situation and the avowed determination was expressed throughout the Territory that Language Schools should and must be abolished.

The Attorney General and the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, the leading civic organization of the Territory, caused drafts of bills for this purpose to be drawn and published.

There was no sign of abatement of opposition to the proposed measures and there seemed no prospect for settlement of the issue except upon a basis which would leave a permanent feeling of resentment in a large part of the community against the ruling element thereof, based upon the beliefs that the former had been unjustly and unfairly dealt with.

A special term of the Legislature was already in session and the anti-Language School bills under consideration.

At this stage of events a "Pan-Pacific Banquet" was held at the International Y. M. C. A. building in Honolulu.

Upon this particular occasion the threatening aspect of the Language School question rippled the placid surface of the international pool somewhat more than usual, and out of the discussion there was evolved a plan between certain of the Japanese and some of the Americans present, by which it was hoped that a friendly settlement of the issue might be promoted.

The initiative was taken by the Japanese and the ground work of a regulatory legislative act suggested.

This was presented the next day to a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce which had been especially convened to consider the bills which had been drafted by its own committee.

The chamber debated its own bill and the proposition submitted by the Japanese for several hours, and adjourned without action.

Plan Takes Shape

Four days later it met again and received in confirmation of the original proffer a written draft of a bill to carry the original proposition into effect, accompanied by a letter signed by a committee of 24 Japanese residents of Honolulu, representing the business, financial, professional, and religious leadership of the community of that nationality, and the editors of three of the daily Japanese newspapers published in Honolulu, asserting that they were responsible for the proposed act and would support its enactment and execution.

As a result of this action, the Chamber of Commerce by a vote of 5 to 1 endorsed the measure presented by the Japanese in place of that presented by

its own committee, and recommended its enactment by the Legislature.

The bill was forthwith introduced into the Legislature.

A public hearing was given thereon by the committee to whom it was referred at which the community was invited to express its views. This was freely done for an entire forenoon.

The ultimate result was that the senate passed the bill which had been offered by the Japanese, by a unanimous vote and the house of representatives by a vote of approximately 5 to 1 and the measure was signed by the Governor.

The law contains many details—prescribed the time and hours of sessions; subjected the curriculum to the control of the local board of education; required the schools and teachers to be licensed, the latter to be subject to the ability of the teachers to pass an examination in speaking and writing the English language and in knowledge of the American Constitution and history and of the ideals of Democracy.

The same Japanese committee which had originally proposed the legislation then took up with the territorial board of education the question of securing special instruction, at the expense of the language school teachers, in the subjects upon which they were required to pass an examination.

The board of education cooperated with great energy and friendliness, such instruction beginning early in this year 1921.

On July 1st last the required examinations were taken by approximately 300 Japanese language school teachers, besides those of other nationality and a large majority of them passed and were duly licensed.

The language school teachers affected by this law have expressed themselves, practically unanimously, as being highly

appreciative of the fair and friendly treatment accorded them by the educational authorities of the territory and the American community has been more than pleased at the prompt acquiescence and manifest sincerity of the language school authorities involved. It is even reported that some of the teachers, through the medium of their studies, have been converted from imperialism into enthusiastic advocates of a democratic form of government.

Through the medium of the Pan-Pacific Union's method of discussion across the table and "getting together" in friendly cooperation, a question which a year ago seriously threatened the peace of mind of this community with the possibility even of its affecting international relations has been amicably and satisfactorily settled.

While all of the issues now pending between Pacific countries cannot be settled as easily or as promptly as was the language school question in Hawaii, the principles involved in the settlement of this question are equally applicable to the larger and more serious issues now pending or which may hereafter arise.

The spirit of "Pan-Pacificism"—that is, the spirit of settling differences by friendly face to face consultation and mutual cooperation, will not immediately bring the millenium, but it offers a better and more hopeful method of settling international differences and preventing war than any other method yet proposed.

"Friendly consultation and mutual cooperation" is a slogan worthy of the earnest and enthusiastic support of this organization.

I trust, hope and believe that the Pan-Pacific Press organization this day formed will be an added and potent influence in advancing the beneficent objects of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Open Diplomacy, the Hope of the Pacific Press

HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Peking editor of the Weekly of the Far East, Director of the North China Star of Tientsin, representative of the Peking and Tientsin newspapers and of the Commercial Press of Shanghai and the North China Daily Mail of Tientsin.

In three weeks' time a conference of international significance called by President Warren G. Harding will be held at Washington, D. C., to consider the Pacific questions and the advisability of the reduction of armaments of the leading nations. More than one hundred Chinese delegates and experts are now on their way to the Capital of the United States, and Japan is sending twice that number of officials to attend the conference. Other participating nations are taking a similar great interest in the Washington meeting. The importance of the forthcoming event in America is self-evident. If this important Washington conference is to be successful, the principle of open diplomacy must be religiously observed by those who are to participate therein.

The press on the other side of the Pacific Ocean has repeatedly expressed its hope that at the coming Washington meeting parlor discussions would not be resorted to, that all of its proceedings would be thrown open to the public as far as advisable and that whatever secret understandings that might be previously entered into would not be recognized as having the binding force. It has uttered a warning against the repetition of the unwise secret diplomacy which has usually characterized the decisions of vital questions at international conferences in the past. Without exception, all the newspapers in China are

unanimous in voicing their wish for the adoption of open diplomacy as the cardinal principle of the Washington conference, and looking forward to that conference openly to lay down righteous and just lines along which all international affairs that may arise on the Pacific should be regulated.

A section of the press in Japan which is liberal in its opinion on international relationship is sharing the foregoing views, knowing that the present Pacific situation is far from being satisfactory and that a little intrigue here and there may start a worldwide conflict anew. Undoubtedly the press on this side of the ocean may also urge open proceedings at the Washington conference and ask that the peoples of the interested nations should be taken into confidence of negotiators in view of the fact that it is they who will have to make good whatever promises that their statesmen may make. But as yet it has not taken a definite stand on the issue. If the Pan-Pacific Press Conference can rouse the press in America and other countries which are sending delegates to the Washington meeting to take a renewed interest in the matter of open diplomacy during the next three weeks, it will render a useful service to humanity.

As a press representative from China, I propose that the Pan-Pacific Press Conference pass a resolution advocating

statesmen of various nations who are to sit at the meeting reflect twice before they would follow in the footsteps of those who have in the past endeavored to arrive at secret understandings. It should be sent broadcast to the Pacific press and especially to the newspapers in America which can exert more influence than their contemporaries in the Far East in this connection, inasmuch as, first of all, the meeting place of the conference is to be in their capital, and secondly, they are always looked up to by the Americans as leaders of public opinion. Copies of the resolution should be specially sent to President Harding, American officials and officials of the other nations by the Pan-Pacific Press Conference in order to inform them in advance of the collective wish of the Pacific press. Unless this is done, it will be hard for those newspapers who would like to see intrigues replaced by open proceedings to realize their hope.

A statement concisely worded may be prepared by the Pan-Pacific Press Conference to support and amplify and explain the resolution mentioned. A request for the publication of the statement as well as of the resolution should be sent to all the newspapers in America, Canada, Japan, China and other countries in order to enlist the support of the press world in general. If sufficient public pressure can be brought to bear upon those statesmen who have made secret diplomacy a profession and considered it as an expediency, the hope of the Pacific press may yet be realized, the Washington conference may go down in history as the first international conference none of the decisions of which has been secretly reached beforehand, and the outstanding questions between the Pacific nations may be solved to the satisfaction of their peoples, which ultimately will lead to a better international understanding.

Not only should the proceedings of the Washington conference be guided by full publicity, but also daily international intercourse should be so regulated. If the nations can be frank in their relationships with their neighbors, the chance of war might be much minimized. It is the countries which did not show their cards on the table while engaged in negotiations which were accountable for the large proportion of the past warfare. History is full of instances to illustrate this point. On the other hand, if the diplomats concerned are open-minded and abhor secret diplomatic practices, a serious situation may be averted and substituted by a better relationship.

Secret diplomacy is often disadvantageous to the country or countries which resort to it. They cannot continue practising it without being found out. Once discovered they lose the respect of civilized mankind. Even if they are truthful once in a while in what they say or promise, the nations with which they have dealings would suspect them and would refrain from placing faith in them. This is bad enough for them, but the worst has yet to come. Because of their secret diplomatic dealings, they usually keep back the news concerned as long as possible. The newspapers which by chance should get a tip therein often magnify the seriousness of the situation and call upon imagination for assistance in writing up the story when they fail to get from the officials the true facts. Corrections are usually belated, and the reading public as a rule places more confidence in the first story than in the subsequent corrections. An ambitious government may be aggressive in nine out of ten cases, but when it has really rendered some disinterested service to mankind in the tenth case, no one will be-

lieve its altruism. Its credit has been lost, and none would have confidence therein. Injuries, direct or indirect, from the loss of credit by a nation, must be tremendous. Is it worth while to reap such a disastrous fruit from the continued practice of secret diplomacy? The reply of an influential section of the press on the Pacific is in the negative.

Today open diplomacy is more needed than ever before. The future ahead of us is rather gloomy indeed. A new international clash that shall drown the world in a lake of blood beside which the late blood-letting in Europe will appear but as a small stream is freely predicted and tremblingly feared. Some have forecasted that the time for the conflict between the East and West is also fast approaching. Small incidents which have happened in the past are magnified by the yellow press of the world out of all proportion either to their cause or to their significance. Even the thinking peoples in all countries become nervous, and are afraid of the day when another world-war may be waged. At such a time, the use of a little secret diplomacy may cause the explosion and bring woe to peaceful inhabitants of God's earth.

No organization, in my opinion, is more fitted than the Pan-Pacific Press

conference to endeavor to make open diplomacy an accepted creed of international statecraft and to decide at its first session upon the attainment of this object as one of its aims. With the support of President Harding, one of its honorary presidents, who cannot but be sympathetic with our motive, I fully believe that this press conference may be able to accomplish something in that direction. The rulers of other countries may be requested to lend their support to the carrying out of the program. I feel certain that the President of the Republic of China will be glad to do all he can in this worthy matter.

I sincerely hope that before the adjourning of the first session of the Pan-Pacific conference a resolution will be passed advocating the publication of all the proceedings of the Washington conference as wished by the Pacific press, and that steps would be taken by the officers of the Pan-Pacific Union to give to the resolution wide publicity and to try to put that great principle into effect as early as possible. The Washington conference to be held on November 11th should give us an impetus to work for this object which I believe must be cherished by all the newspapermen who desire peace on earth and good will towards mankind.

The Pan-Pacific Union and the Canadian Press

By OSWALD MAYRAND

*Managing Editor "La Presse" Montreal,
Canada.*

Canada has a coast line of 7000 miles on the Pacific Ocean, so that my country is quite naturally interested in all questions concerning the Pan-Pacific Union Press Conference. The Canadian press at large is aware of the fact that the eyes of the whole world are actually drawn upon the Pacific's problems and all the journalists of my country are anxious to contribute, as much as possible to the solution of such problems.

As it has already been said by some speakers at the present Press Congress of the World, mutual understanding is to be sought by all nations who want to live in peace with their neighbors. And to make nations understand each other, the lowering of the rates of fast communications by land telegraph, cable and wireless seems especially desirable.

* * *

The shortness of unskilled labor, as it exists in the Hawaiian Territory, is, for instance, a serious question to be settled by the government of the United States, but the press of the whole Pan-Pacific Union is taking a deep interest in the solution of such economic problem which may have a wide bearing on the international labor. There is actually so much unemployment all over the world that it is lamentable to see in these days of general postwar hardships courageous men as the Hawaiian industrial leaders short of laborers. Let us hope that the Government of the United States is on the verge to bring forth a solution which shall secure necessary labor and prosperity to these

islands without jeopardizing the security of the American Republic.

* * *

The Canadian Press, Limited, which supplies nearly all the dailies with foreign news as well as local news, is a cooperative organization of which most newspapers of the Dominion are members. She has reliable correspondents in all the great cities of my country and her connections with the Associated Press of the United States secure to our people a satisfactory service which, however, we urge to make better. Should not the cooperative principle which is at the very basis of the Canadian Press, Limited, and which makes her service effective be embodied in the Pan-Pacific Union? Countries having common interests in the many problems concerning the territories confined by the Pacific Ocean should pull together and give their full cooperation for the common welfare.

* * *

There are surely great possibilities of commercial intercourse between the Hawaiian Islands and Canada, separated only by water, and I hope that the present congress of the fourth estate held in these islands shall contribute to stimulate such intercourse which should be profitable to all interested parties.

The Canadian press realizes that the Pan-Pacific Union is a peaceful organization seeking to settle harmoniously all divergencies of opinion among interested parties and she rallies to your

colors; she is willing to take a glorious share in your enlightening mission.

* * *

On the 6th of September last, more than one hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada were commemorated by the dedication of the Peace Portal, a huge arch of steel and cement, on the international boundary line near Blaine, Washington. The Peace Portal rests half on American and half on Canadian soil. On the south side are inscribed the words: "Children of a Common Mother." On the north

side appear these words: "Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity." On the interior, below one of the doors can be read: "Open for One Hundred Years." And below the other door: "May These Doors Never be Closed." The structure bears two flag poles from which fly the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. During the dedication ceremonies the flags of Belgium and France were hoisted.

Is not that Peace Portal an inspiring emblem of what should be the friendly relations between the several nations having some territory in the Pacific Ocean?

Japanese Press in Hawaii

By Y. SOGA,
Editor *Nippon Jiji*.

The Japanese press in Hawaii plays an important part in the manifold activities of Hawaii due to the fact that it represents a large number of Japanese residents who constitute a majority of the population of these islands. The influence of the Japanese press, whether in the good direction or in the bad direction, vitally affects Hawaii's interests, and upon its attitude depend inter-racial harmony and concord in this integral part of the United States.

The Japanese press in Hawaii is not a small question, and in treating the question, I shall be brief, confining myself to a statement of principal facts, divided into past, present and future.

The first Japanese newspaper made its appearance twenty-nine years ago, in 1892, when *Nippon Shuho* or Japanese Weekly printed its first sheet by a mimeograph machine. This publication after sending out a number of editions changed its title to *Hawaii Shuho* or Hawaii Weekly, with B. Onome, superintendent of immigration board of Hawaii, as editor.

In 1893 another weekly newspaper came into existence, with the title of *Hawaii Shinbun*. It was edited by Dr. J. Uchida who published about 65 editions. A little later another publication came into existence. It was called *Jukuseiki* or Nineteenth Century.

The appearance of the *Jukuseiki* was followed by the establishment of the *Hawaii Shimpō* in 1894, and *Yamato Shinbun*, the forerunner of the *Nippon Jiji*, in 1895. *Shin Nippon* or New Japan, another publication appeared about

the same time or shortly afterwards. The *Yamato Shinbun* was first edited by H. Mizuno.

About the time the *Yamato Shinbun* and *Hawaii Shimpō* came into being, the mimeograph machines were discarded and their places were taken by types imported from Japan. At the same time the newspapers changed their editions from weekly to daily, gaining substantial increase in circulation.

This was the beginning of the Japanese press in Hawaii. At the present time there are in the whole territory about twelve dailies and weeklies and several monthly periodicals. The city of Honolulu has four Japanese dailies which are the *Hawaii Shimpō*, *Hawaii Hochi*, *Hawaii Nippo* and the *Nippon Jiji*. Hilo city has two daily and one weekly publications, while west Hawaii has one weekly; Koloa, island of Kauai, one weekly; and Lihue, Kauai, also one weekly. The island of Maui has two newspapers, one being semiweekly and the other a weekly publication.

Besides these newspapers there is the *Jitsugyo-no-Hawaii*, known in the English-speaking community as the Commercial and Industrial Magazine of Hawaii. This periodical is ten years old. Another periodical is the *Japanese-American Review* which will soon come into existence with objects to promote better understanding between races in these islands.

The Japanese newspapers in Hawaii, like all newspapers, are striving for supremacy. In the gathering and dissemination of local news, in the printing of

world news, they are engaged in keen competition. The development of the Japanese press in Honolulu has been so rapid in recent years that some of the largest Japanese newspapers published outside of the Empire of Japan are found not on the continental United States or in Korea or any other country where Japanese reside, but right here in Hawaii.

The policies of the Japanese newspapers in Hawaii, while differing from one another in minor points, agree in their essentials. As a part of their policy the Japanese newspapers propound to Japanese residents in the territory what the Japanese call "Eiju Dochaku" or permanent residence in Hawaii. This policy is pursued by the Japanese press not with any sinister motive to secure control of these islands or to obtain dominion over other races, but with the idea of inducing the Japanese of becoming a part of the land of their residence. The Japanese press believes that the longer the Japanese live in Hawaii, the more interested they will become in Hawaii's affairs and things American, and the more they become to know about America the better it is for the Americanization of themselves and their children.

The life of the Japanese press in Hawaii will not be long. The steady increase in the English-speaking Japanese educated in America and the decrease of the older Japanese generation speaking the Japanese language will make the publication of Japanese newspaper an unpaying proposition within twenty-five years or so.

In this connection it might be interesting to mention that the Japanese press in Hawaii is advocating the use of Romanized Japanese which makes it possible for Japanese writers to convey their sentiment in Japanese phraseologies reduced in Roman letters.

In order that there may be a better understanding between Americans and Japanese in Hawaii, one of the Japanese newspapers in Honolulu, *The Nippon Jiji*, publishes its editorials and news articles in Japanese as well as in English, giving the English-speaking community a comprehensive view of what takes place in the Japanese community every day. *The Hawaii Shimpō*, another Honolulu daily, has also recently started to publish its leading editorials once a week, in the English language, which is very commendable.

The English section of the *Nippon Jiji* is largely devoted to promoting understanding between Japanese and American communities, and also to the promotion of interest of Japanese children growing up into American citizens. In the beginning this section was not so popular as it was expected, the criticism being that it was too much for the *Nippon Jiji*, which is an eight-page newspaper, to devote a page for English news items. However, this criticism has now entirely disappeared, parents of Japanese children finding it a valuable source of information for their children who prefer to read and speak English rather than Japanese.

The *Nippon Jiji* has grown from a small printing plant having a circulation of a few hundred copies to a large printing establishment holding the leading place among the Japanese press in Hawaii. It holds membership in the Associated Press through whose services its readers are given reports of up-to-date world events. Its cable despatches from Tokyo are noted for accuracy and promptitude.

The Japanese press of Hawaii has been, and is still to some extent, very unpopular among certain elements in the American community. The unpopularity was at its height a year or two ago

when an unfortunate event unavoidably took place in Hawaii.

The popular belief among the white people seems to be that the Japanese press allows anything to appear in its columns because no one, except the Japanese, knows what is being said. This is untrue. Responsible newspapers control their utterances, though at times, they become irrelevant in an unguarded moment. They are perfectly aware of the fact that what is being said in Japanese is rapidly communicated to the American community. *The Nippon Jiji*, for one, prints in the Japanese as well as in the English language what actually takes place in the Japanese community, withholding or camouflaging nothing. This honesty is sometimes criticized by its Japanese contemporaries, but the *Nippon Jiji* could not justify itself if it concealed or suppressed facts just because they are unpleasant.

In spite of all what may be said against the Japanese press, it must be conceded that it is a valuable factor in the Americanization work of the alien Japanese population of the islands which is dominating any other single race as far as number is concerned. The majority of the Japanese in Hawaii do not speak or read the English language. They must rely upon the Japanese press for the day's information relating to practically everything, from the enactment of new laws down to the social customs, if they are to conform as best as they can to the requirements of the country of their residence. The Japanese press is necessary until such time as the

alien Japanese population shall have attained such a degree of Americanization that its assistance is no longer needed.

In support of the statement that the Japanese press is a valuable factor in the uplift of Hawaii, let me cite some of the many instances of patriotic work it has performed. When the European war started it was the Japanese press through the Japanese language that successfully urged the Japanese residents to enlist in the United States army, to buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. It enlisted the support of the Japanese in American Red Cross work and other patriotic services, and what they have done, in my opinion, cannot be successfully contradicted by any one.

We have in Hawaii a press law enacted by the 1921 territorial legislature for the primary purpose of controlling the utterances of the foreign language press. While this law has been enacted particularly for the control of Japanese newspapers in Hawaii, we hope it will never find application to any of the newspapers in the territory.

The future of America as a nation depends in an important degree upon the measure of success Americans achieve in uniting all the racial strains into a single racial element—the American—with a single American aim with a single American ideal. And Hawaii cannot afford to alienate the Japanese press by setting up against them a barrier of prejudice and undeserved suspicion when they can be used to mix the Japanese racial strain into American race.

A Message from the Chinese Press

JABIN HSU

*Representative of the Newspaper Association of Shanghai
and the Chinese Press, Shanghai.*

The press of the Pacific Countries has come to play an important role in the regeneration of the intellectual life of China. Contact with other nations shatters the crust of China's provincial journalism and induces mutation and progress in the journalistic activities. As it has been in Japanese newspaperdom, so it is in China. Contact with the West, especially America, has brought in new ideas, new forces and new influences, which are helping to guide the public opinion of China's vast populace. In the journalistic development, China is in a transition from the old to the new, from the conservative to the progressive, like her other phases of national life.

During this period of transition, we are looking to our neighbors on the Pacific for sympathetic guidance and support and to a certain extent we have succeeded. We are copying all the methods of news gathering, editing and advertising, which our big brothers have wisely adopted through trying experiences. On account of her youth as a factor in the intellectual life of a nation, China has for some considerable extent allowed herself to be led by the opinions of the Pacific newspapers and news agencies. During the world war, newspapermen in China devoured everything that the foreign press chose to feed the Orient but the news reports concerning the international relationship of China as conveyed by the foreign agencies had their own purposes to serve. In their contact with the Pacific press, the Chinese pressmen placed

unreserved confidence in the columns of the newspapers circulated in the countries bordering the great ocean and the daily dispatches furnished by news agencies of these countries.

When peace was proclaimed, newspapers in China unanimously predicted disarmament and the elimination of secret diplomacy, because the press of the Pacific had repeatedly declared that the late war was fought in the interest of justice and humanity. The Chinese press at that time merely reproduced the promises made by the statesmen of the day through the Pacific press and other machines of publicity. Three long years have elapsed and Chinese today discovered that they have been misled, intentionally or unintentionally, we are not here to discuss. Chinese journalists have now realized that press dispatches from their foreign colleagues were distributed with ulterior motives and that the truth of the conditions of the nations of the world was not honestly told in the Far East. Some believed that the foreign press organizations are merely weapons in the hands of their respective diplomats.

Inconsistency, of course, is the greatest impeachment with which the press of China today charges the press of the Pacific, for did not the statesmen of Europe and America declare through their own press that the war was to end all future conflicts and that upon its successful prosecution, each and every person would be given a decent chance to enjoy life, property and the pursuit

of happiness. If the Pacific press expects to enjoy the confidence of us all, the Chinese journalists say, it should be at least consistent: it should review the utterance and declaration of the figures of world importance as it publishes new facts about them. If the press of the Pacific is to lead the opinion of the Orient, it must necessarily exercise such vigilance and supervision as are required from time to time to check the inconsistent words and acts of the world politicians. Under such circumstances and only under such circumstances can the world be free from propaganda, so expressively termed the "hookworm of journalism".

The comment of the Chinese press on the Pacific press, though somewhat too severe, is but the outcome of the diseased seeds sowed by the foreign journalists themselves and they have only themselves to thank for. But in order to secure the confidence and hence sympathetic support of the Oriental newspaperdom, the foreign press should tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." A press devoid of propaganda and colored news, or "handouts" and aimed for the welfare of the Pacific as well as the world is the call of the Orient. The faithful performance of its duties by the Pacific press during the world crisis as is existing today will accomplish much to disperse the war clouds which even today hang darkly over our horizon. Such being the case, the reason why the Pa-

cific press should be clean, consistent and truthful more than any other section of the world press is more than apparent.

With the results of the Versailles Conference still vividly lingering in our minds, the nations of the earth are about to undergo another experiment to solve the Pacific problems without resorting to arms. The time is opportune for the journalists of the Pacific to see to it that the tragedy of the Versailles conference is not reproduced. It is well within the power of the Pacific press to avert the coming strike. Secret diplomacy, intrigue and entangling alliance have but one remedy: the bitter pill of white publicity. The statesmen who are going to participate in this coming conference, like those at the Versailles Conference, have announced to the world through the press their intention of relieving mankind of that terrible burden of deprivation for the increase of armament and of giving all the nations, whether strong or weak, a square deal at the conference table. The same pledge, it will be remembered, was made by the participants of the Versailles Conference before its sessions. I trust that the newspapermen of the Pacific will effectively exercise their supreme function of making the statesmen make good their promises and prevent that great catastrophe which must follow if a revivication of the Versailles Conference takes place.

Journalism in Korea

I. YAMAGATA,
Editor "Seoul Press".

I am a Japanese and have come from Seoul in Korea where I am the proprietor and editor of a little daily paper called the *Seoul Press*. Although my paper is a humble publication of only four pages, yet Dr. Williams, the President of the World Press Congress, when he visited Korea several years ago took notice of it and afterwards in a pamphlet he prepared on the press of the world, included it among the hundred representative papers of the world. I am not so self-conceited as to think that Dr. Williams gave my paper this distinction and honor because it was a good standard journal. On the contrary mine is very poor stuff, containing not much cablegrams and highly paid special articles and giving only local news written in the poorest English. Nevertheless it is the only daily paper published in English in the whole of the Korean peninsula and besides at the time Dr. Williams visited Seoul it was the highest priced paper in the world, the monthly subscription being one dollar and a quarter gold. These two, I think, are the reasons which induced or compelled Dr. Williams to mention the name of my paper in the list of a hundred great papers of the world. Our distinguished president was simply forced to give my paper the *Seoul Press* this great honor for there was no other competitor in the field for the laurel.

By the way, a few years ago I was obliged to abandon the distinction of publishing the highest priced paper in the world. I was constantly assailed by my readers with complaints against the high price of my paper and with demands for a reduction of it. I lowered

the price to only a half a dollar a month a few years ago and though this trebled the circulation of the *Seoul Press* I am not getting so much profit as I did before. This makes me think that we journalists should combine ourselves to maintain a reasonably high price for our papers. Newspapers are now a thing of necessity, as indispensable as our daily food. They are a necessity, or it may be a necessary evil. People simply cannot do without them. Why should not we ask from them for more pay for our work and labor.

As I said, I have come from Korea, a country which is still little known by the people of the rest of the world. If any of you, ladies and gentlemen, would like to know about the real condition of Korea I should only be too glad to supply you with correct information as best as I can. As this is a congress of journalists, permit me, however, to tell you something about journalism in Korea. It is charged that the Japanese government restricts the freedom of the press. This charge is true to a certain extent. No cities except such big cities as Seoul and Fusan were permitted to have more than one newspaper. In other words, one paper for one city was the rule. This policy was enforced by the government partly for political reasons and partly in consideration of the interest of the people at large. For some time after the annexation of Korea by Japan was carried out, there prevailed much political unrest, which induced the authorities to think it prudent and expedient to control the press. At the same time the authorities thought it beneficial to the

people at large, not to permit the publication of too many newspapers, because when there are many newspapers published in a small place it is always the public that suffer much in consequence of the competition and struggles for existence between them. Keen canvassing for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions must be kept up so that they may live on and the result is that the general public are victimized.

As a matter of fact, before annexation Seoul had four or five Japanese and four Korean daily papers, all of which were but poorly supported and had to live, so to speak, from hand to mouth. The result was that not a few instances occurred in which the public were made to lose. In view of this evil the government put restriction on the number of newspapers making one newspaper for one city a general rule. This policy, as you will see, was taken with the best of intentions, but I do not think it was a wise one. The government should have left the matter alone, leaving the public to manage it by itself. The government was too paternal and this was resented by the public. The government has since seen its error in this respect.

Two years ago when the Government-General of Korea was reformed and reorganized, one of the first things the new authorities did was to permit the publication of three Korean and two Japanese newspapers in Seoul. One of the Korean newspapers is here represented by my friend Mr. Kim. His paper is *Donga Ilbo*, or *Eastern Asia Daily News*. It is the best paper with the largest circulation in Korea, being edited by some of Korea's best educated young men. It is a great educational power and influential moulder of Korean public opinion, and though its utterances occasionally displease the Japanese authorities, as outspoken and radical opinions of young men do older

men, it is a great help to the government because through its columns the authorities can sound and learn the desires and ideas of the Korean people, so that they may frame such a policy of administration as will please them and promote their general interest.

Journalism in Korea is still in its young days of development. There are published in Seoul, capital of the peninsula, three Korean, three Japanese and one English dailies, besides a number of monthly magazines, Japanese and Korean. In the provinces about a dozen daily papers are published. Most of those metropolitan and provincial papers are rather poor stuff and their financial conditions are anything but good. The Korean masses are still too ignorant and too poor to be able to support any big papers, in running which much capital is needed. Besides, Korea being an agricultural country and her commerce and manufacturing industries being still undeveloped, the papers in that country cannot as yet collect many advertisements and cannot obtain any big income from that source. Both subscription and advertising rates are low and editors are very poorly paid. As I said, the *Donga Ilbo* is the Korean paper enjoying the largest circulation, issuing, as I understand, some forty thousand copies a day. Even this paper, however, cannot be said to be financially very well off. As I understand, it is run with little or no profit. Nevertheless, the Korean papers have a great future. Education is rapidly spreading among Korea's rising generation and along with the economic advance the people are steadily making today, there is no doubt that the number of people reading newspapers will increase and correspondingly the position of the press and of those engaged in it will be improved.

I thank you all for listening to my poor paper.

The Newspaper in Korea

D. S. KIM

The Dong-A Daily, Seoul, Korea.
(Read by Guy Innes.)

The average English reader knows little of the Korean newspaper in the making. It is a happy occasion to inform this great gathering briefly how the modern Korean paper is turned out.

Koreans use the Chinese characters as well as the alphabet or the phonetic syllabary, which is composed of eleven vowels and fourteen consonants which is considered the simplest written language in the world. Anybody can learn to read and write within a week. For this reason there is no illiteracy in Korea, but a Korean journalist must be a scholar in Chinese classics which form the basis of all written language in the Orient. The English papers have passed the stage when the reading public enjoyed a long editorial, but in Korea it is still in demand.

History tells us that the Koreans invented the iron movable types long before Gutenberg; those old types are still kept at the royal museum today. The Korean alphabet has been already adapted to the linotype with which the Koreans in America are publishing their papers, but on account of the Chinese characters it is not practicable in Korea.

Now, take the Dong-A Daily, the leading newspaper in Korea, it has four pages with sixteen members on the editorial staff which is too crowded for an English paper of the same size. One might criticise for the waste of labor, but actually the writing is all done by hand, and it must be carried out by a bigger force than an English paper. The manuscript papers are ruled so as

to write one word in each square space by which means the man in the composing room may know how many words to the line or the whole article at a glance.

The Korean language is like the Chinese, read up and down and from right to left, so the first page is really the last of a four-page paper. It is a decided rule, that each page has its separate departments: The first page is editorial, by all means the most important; the second, telegrams, politics and commercial news; the third, the social or city news, the written picture of Korean life; and the fourth page has fiction and correspondence from all corners of the nation. Advertisements go at the foot of the first and last pages. The third page is written entirely by the Korean alphabet, that attracts more readers than the other conservative pages.

The Dong-A Daily has a rotary press that turns out twenty thousand copies per hour, and the press rolls almost three hours daily to turn out fifty thousand copies that reach every corner and nook of the country.

The local news is gathered by reporters who have been assigned to certain places and also by news agencies, but the foreign news is supplied by the Reuter and Kokusai, that tell very little about the news of the different races bordering the Pacific.

The Koreans want to know more about the news concerning the Pacific. In view of this fact the Dong-A Daily

has been rendering all possible assistance and publicity to the Pan-Pacific Union, so today the name of Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, our esteemed chairman of the conference, is as well known to the Koreans as to the Hawaiians, and the full report of the first educational

conference proceedings has been published and now the Dong-A Daily is represented at the first Pan-Pacific Press Conference, at the threshold of a new era, may we hope that we know each other better than ever before by the efforts of this conference.

Journalism in Australia

By J. E. DAVIDSON

Managing Director of "The Barrier Miner", Broken Hill, Australia, and first president of the Australian Journalists' Association.

Eight hundred and forty-five newspapers supply Australia's five and a half millions of people with news and journalistic comment. Australian journalism compares favorably with that in any other part of the globe. From the editorial and commercial points of view, the bulk of the newspapers are ably conducted. In a social system in which the newspaper must necessarily be a commercial success in order to live, they maintain the highest ideals. There has never been ground, so far as I know, for suspicion that any newspaper of standing has ever been actuated in its policy or advocacy by self-seeking or corrupt motives. Bribery of the Australian press is unheard of. Its honesty of purpose is beyond question. The leading and special articles are vigorously written. The news on the whole is set out fairly and impartially. The style employed is generally crisp and pithy, but without any attempt at elaborate display. In the last ten years the evening newspapers, which have made rapid progress, have to some extent broken away from the unwritten law in regard to the non-display of news, but the morning papers still rigidly conform to it. In the same way, the evening newspapers have abandoned the practice of excluding pictorial features. Several of the most successful evening papers are now following the example set by the American press in that respect. On special occasions the

morning papers use photographic work, but not so generally as their evening contemporaries. Line illustrations as used in the United States are rarely seen in Australian newspapers.

A lack of humor is perhaps one of the outstanding features of Australian journalism. One rarely gets a laugh out of our daily press, unless it be a laugh at the intense seriousness of some of the political articles. Conscious humor is studiously avoided, so studiously avoided, that not infrequently unconscious humor is abundantly present. The Australian newspapers were originally modelled on the British type of journalism, to which type they still closely adhere. True to the British type, the Australian journalism is staid, weighty and serious. It worships at the shrine of dignity, and therefore in many of the leading daily newspapers humor is taboo. That is not to say there are no humorists among Australian newspaper men. As a fact, there is as high a percentage of them on the inky way under the Southern Cross as among journalists elsewhere, but most of the witty newspaper matter and headings are only published in clubs or other places where the Australian newspaper men congregate. Several bright writers in Australia have, at different times, nearly lost their jobs, because in unguarded moments, they let a joke creep into their "copy".

On this phase of journalism many proprietors and managers have a perfect horror of what they call "Americanizing" their newspapers. A remonstrance to one manager in respect to the dull seriousness of his newspaper drew the remark, "My dear fellow, dullness and seriousness pay me. Tell me how to make my paper more solemn and serious and I'll listen to you." And there was wisdom in that apparent topsyturvy observation. There is nothing the Australian public resent more quickly or more emphatically than innovations in its newspapers.

The Australian newspaper reader likes his paper to have exactly the same appearance from day to day. He wishes to find its several features—the wool market, the mining news, the financial articles, the cabled and local news—all in precisely the same part of the paper each day. Further, he expects all the reports and articles to follow a stereotyped form. For that reason what is called the "lead" in American journalism is unknown in Australia. In Australia a newspaper story must start at the "beginning" and work up to a climax like the old three-volume novel. A police court story must first of all set out when and where the court was held, who occupied the bench, the name of the accused, and the charge. The evidence tendered in the case must follow in the order submitted, and the fate of the person concerned must be carefully concealed until the last paragraph is written; unless perchance it is disclosed in the headline. In the case of one newspaper which departed from that formula the managing editor received numerous letters from readers to the effect that they objected to him turning "all the reports in the paper upside-down."

Until the Australian States federated and the Commonwealth of Australia

was created, the newspapers devoted an inordinate amount of space to politics. This again was one of the journalistic traditions handed down from the British type. The political writers were always the best paid men, and the editors of the great daily newspapers were selected mainly on their political acumen. In those days most of the work in what Americans call the "human interest" domain was entrusted to the junior members of the staffs. While the States remained entirely separate entities, the big metropolitan newspapers wielded enormous political power, and on that power they flourished in a financial sense.

Over fifty percent of the Australian population is centered in the State capital cities, and that enabled the great newspapers to build up their immense political influence. Each paper strove to become a sort of political director, and the more powerful of them were indeed able to make and unmake State Ministries at their own sweet wills. The success of these papers led others to strive after similar effects, with the result that the real news side of journalism was neglected. The aim of every proprietor was to make his publication, not a first-class newspaper, but what some were pleased to term an "organ". In other words, a force in the formation of public opinion.

When the Commonwealth was inaugurated, however, national matters began to overshadow State affairs. Australia on a whole displaced the individual States in the minds of the people. Realizing that fact, the newspapers began to devote less space to State politics and more to Commonwealth politics; but they had not nearly the same influence of power over the Federal (Commonwealth) Parliament or in Federal political matters as they had enjoyed in State matters. This was inevitable.

The big metropolitan newspapers, while all-powerful in their own States, could do nothing to influence the electors of other States, simply because they have no circulation there. Therefore, since the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1900 the newspapers have devoted much more attention to general news as distinguished from political news.

In the early days of Australian journalism the newspapers were divided in the political field along a line somewhat similar to that existing in Great Britain. They belonged to one of two groups—Conservative or Liberal. The Conservative papers stood for the preservation of vested interests, chiefly those of the landed proprietors, men who had come to the new land from Great Britain and taken up large areas of pastoral country. These men were, and still are, known as "squatters". On the other hand, the Liberal newspapers favored the breaking up of the holdings of the squatters into small areas with the object of absorbing the population which had been attracted to Australia by the gold discoveries, and in other to provide land for other immigrants.

Later on, as secondary industries began to grow up, the division was along the fiscal issue, except in New South Wales, the Australian home of free trade. The Conservative newspapers took up the cudgels on behalf of free trade and the importing interests, while the Liberal journals supported a policy of protection for the new industries. In this battle the Liberal papers eventually won a decisive victory. In the first two Commonwealth Parliamentary elections after the States had federated, the free trade party was completely routed, since then, the fiscal issue has played a very insignificant part in Australian journalism. Even in New South Wales the contest against the policy of protection has been abandoned.

Meanwhile, as secondary industries had multiplied, there had grown up in the big cities, almost unneeded by the newspapers, a large wage-earning population—artisans and factory operatives. That class of the population was augmented by the masses of unskilled laborers, created and encouraged to remain unskilled by the expenditure by the State Governments of enormous sums of loan money borrowed from Great Britain. The steady growth of this proletarian population silently worked a tremendous change in the political thought of Australia, which again had its effect on political journalism. For a time the proletarian class swung in behind the Liberal Party, as it did in Great Britain for nearly two centuries. This meant a vast accession of power to the Liberal newspapers. But about 1890—the year of the great hard-fought strike in the shipping industry in Australia—the proletarian of working class population began to organize a political party of its own. This became, and is still, known as the Australian Labor Party. It was at the time wholly without newspaper support. For ten years the work of organization went on steadily, and ultimately changed the whole aspect of Australian political journalism.

Conservative and Liberal newspapers, which had hitherto been fiercely fighting each other, began to find a common cause in hostility to the new party and its socialistic policy. Almost unconsciously, they joined forces to oppose sternly the now rapidly rising party. There was still here and there a slight difference in the tone adopted toward certain measures proposed by the Labor Party, but in the broad sense both Conservative and Liberal journals were unanimously anti-Labor. Despite their combined efforts, they failed utterly to stem Labor's oncoming tide.

Assisted, but not much, by three or four small weekly propaganda sheets, published in State capital cities, the Labor Party eventually secured a majority in two or three of the State Legislatures and in the Commonwealth Parliament. The political power and influence of the Australian newspapers were dealt a staggering blow, from which they have never recovered in a political sense. This was unmistakably demonstrated during the war period. On two occasions during that period the Commonwealth Government submitted a referendum of the electors (adult suffrage) the question of whether the Australian army fighting abroad should be reinforced by means of military conscription. The Labor Party opposed military conscription and was supported by five small and feeble daily newspapers which it had meanwhile established. The whole of the powerful anti-Labor and non-Labor newspapers, numbering 700 throughout Australia, strongly advocated the principle of and need for military conscription. On both referendums there were substantial majorities against conscription. Clearly the old-established newspapers had lost their power to sway the people at will. Though doubtless the element of strong self-interest and family interest in the conscription question was beyond the reach of newspaper argument in the case of vast numbers of the electors.

One result of this loss of influence is that the political side of Australian journalism is gradually losing much of the importance it once possessed. More and more attention is being paid to the world's news, received by cable, and to happenings affecting the general life of the community. In short, the Australian newspaper is becoming less of a political machine, and therefore truer to name.

In addition to the weekly Labor papers already referred to the Labor

party now publishes five daily journals, one each in Hobart (Tasmania), Adelaide (South Australia), Brisbane (Queensland), Ballarat (Victoria) and Broken Hill (New South Wales). There is no Labor daily press in either of the two chief cities—Melbourne and Sydney, although at the outbreak of the war the Labor party had a modern plant ready in Sydney to produce a daily newspaper. Owing greatly to the narrow lines and narrow views which characterize the Labor papers as compared with their non-Labor opponents—which, again, is owing greatly to the fact that the leaders of the party have not yet learned the first essentials of newspaper management—little journalistic or financial success has yet been achieved by any Labor daily paper. All of them are dependent on constant—and grudging—financial support from the Labor unions. The circulations too, are exceedingly small, even among the working class, in comparison with those of non-Labor papers. One explanation of the poor circulations is that the Labor publications are not newspapers in the proper sense of that term. They may be described generally as propaganda sheets disguised as newspapers, and they are therefore neither one nor the other. They try to be both, and fail both ways. Another drawback to successful Labor journalism is that there are wide divisions within the party itself. These divisions cover sections such as the revolutionary communists, of the Karl Marx school; guild socialists; State socialists and constitutional democrats. All these sections issue small weekly, fortnightly, or monthly newspapers which have little or no influence on the mass of the proletariat.

From the offices of most of the principal daily papers bulky general weekly newspapers are issued. There is usually one such weekly paper connected

with each big daily paper proprietary. These publications are a distinctive feature of Australian journalism. They are not mere weekly enlargements of the dailies, but they are entirely separate publications under separate titles. They contain summaries of the week's news, special agricultural, pastoral, horticultural and sporting articles, short and serial stories, and an illustrated section printed on art or supercalendared paper. Many of these are high-class productions and have large circulations, chiefly in the rural districts. Australia, however, is deficient in first-rate magazines and reviews, the reason being that its population is too small to carry them.

Except at Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, there are no Sunday papers in Australia. In that city, however, three Sunday papers are published regularly, two of them from the offices of evening newspapers and one independently. All are built more or less on the lines of American Sunday papers. In several of the States the publication of regular Sunday papers is expressly forbidden by law. In those States it is provided that established newspapers may publish three Sunday editions during any one year, but then only if the matter contained in such editions is of national importance.

Among the weekly publications there is one which is known in most parts of the English-speaking world. This is "The Bulletin," published in Sydney, New South Wales. It is the nearest approach that Australia has to a national paper. In its make-up and range of matter there is nothing quite like it in the whole world of journalism. Founded by an extraordinarily brilliant Australian, whose outlook was essentially that of the average Australian, it has done much to mould national

thought and character, and at the same time it is an admirable mirror of that thought and character. Seizing the field of humor and satire left largely untouched by the daily newspapers, the founder of "The Bulletin" produced a paper brimful of those qualities. After the usual struggle, owing to insufficient capital, it was a complete success. It handles politics, finance, art, literature, and the topics of the day from a broad national viewpoint, and all its articles, paragraphs, cartoons, caricatures and drawing are given a witty turn typically Australian. The humor is so adroitly mixed with sound common sense, good taste, solid argument, and lofty national sentiment that "The Bulletin" makes delightful reading. It is as popular with women readers as with men. Its contributors are to be found in all classes of the community, and in every remote corner of the island continent. It has done more to encourage and build up the short story writers and the black and white artists of Australia than any one paper in any other country has done for its writers and artists. It is popular in city, town and country. Indeed it has been said that if, on the long, lonely back country tracks of Australia, you meet a solitary swagman, bush worker, or sheep or cattle drover, he may ask you for a pipe of tobacco, but he is sure to ask for a copy of "The Bulletin." And withal it is in the hands of practically every financier and statesman, investor and business man in every part of the Continent.

As is natural in a country so devoutly devoted to all forms of sport, the sporting papers are numerous. These follow closely the lines of the British and American sporting publications.

The great handicap under which the Australian newspapers suffer is the cost of obtaining the world's big news. The

bulk of this news is cabled from London, England, and in comparison with the cable charges to other countries, the rate per word is high. Two cable lines touch Australia—the Eastern Extension and the Pacific cables. The news is transmitted through those lines, but the heavy cost is a drain on the resources of the newspapers. The whole of the Australian press is dependent on three cable news organizations. One of these is controlled by the morning newspapers of Sydney and Melbourne, formed into an association for that purpose. This Association uses its own service, and also sells it to the other morning papers in the capital cities, and to one or two evening papers in the capital cities and to one or two evening papers in the capital cities as well. The other two cable news organizations are at present working together under an agreement. They consist of a service controlled by one evening paper in Sydney and another in Melbourne, and of the Reuters' Service. These services are sold to other newspapers throughout Australia on a contributory basis which gives the contributors no voice in the management.

With slight variations the laws, libel and otherwise, governing newspapers in Australia are the same in all the States of the Commonwealth. They are based on the British laws dealing with newspapers. So far as the law of libel is concerned, the principle is that nothing must be printed that is calculated to injure or damage a person in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. Under it a newspaper has no greater rights or privileges in commenting on public affairs, or in criticizing public men or other persons, that are possessed by the ordinary citizen. The courts of justice are very strict on this point, and the libel law is resorted to by persons

who consider themselves aggrieved much more frequently in Australia than is the case in America. The Australian citizen is much more sensitive in respect to what is said about him in the press than is his American cousin. The following instance, from my own experience, will illustrate the nervous condition of the Australian newspapers as regards the printing of libels. During the Broken Hill strike of 1919-20, when the whole city was laid idle for 18 months, "The Barrier Miner" discovered that three of the strike leaders, while drawing strike pay coupons, were secretly receiving seven pounds a week for alleged services in procuring the attendance of union members for examination by a medical commission specially appointed by the Government, at the union's request, to enquire into the health conditions at the mines. The leaders were suspected of opposing the work of the health commission, and so they were secretly paid salaries by the commission to counteract their adverse intensions—a scheme which proved successful. "The Barrier Miner," having got the men to unsuspectingly convict themselves out of their own mouth, telegraphed the facts, as specially good copy, to all its correspondent newspapers, and to all the other leading newspapers in Australia. But although the strike was a matter of great national concern, scarcely any—if any—dared to reproduce the exposure. The guilty men had published a threat of libel actions against any newspapers that should reprint the facts, and that sufficed to terrify the Australian press into silence. The men did begin suits against "The Barrier Miner" but they did not proceed to court. Meanwhile one of them was hounded out of office over the matter, and the others went out of their own accord. This is an example of the paralyzing effect of the

libel nightmare on the Australian press.

One law, peculiar to Australia, has been enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament. This is contained in the Electoral Act, a law relating to and governing the election of members to the Commonwealth Parliament. In it there is a clause providing that between the date of the issue of a writ for an election, and the date of the return of the writ to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives every article appearing in any paper commenting on matter relating to the election must be signed by the writer thereof. This provision was brought forward by the Labor party, and was intended as a blow at the influence of the anti-Labor newspapers. It was considered that if the names of the writers of political articles were attached to them, it would detract from the weight of such articles. The underlying idea was to detach the force and influence of a paper from the articles published in it, and to give them the appearance of expressions of mere personal opinions by obscure writers.

The intention of the law, however, has been fairly generally defeated whenever desired. This has been done by attaching to each article the names of the whole of the persons composing the editorial and leader-writing staff, by appending a statement that the article was written, after consultation, by "Brown Smith," or by printing a statement in some part of the newspaper to the effect that for any matter in the issue requiring a signature under the law, "Brown Smith," "Smith Brown," and Jones Robinson" are responsible. Consequently it is exceedingly doubtful whether the law has had the effect desired by its framers. It has been the means of satisfying some idle curiosity as to the identity of the political writers, but that is about all.

For the last ten years the working journalists of Australia have been organized in a trade union, registered under the industrial law of the Commonwealth. This union is known as the Australian Journalists' Association. Any person the major portion of whose income is derived from Journalism, not being a managing editor or chief of staff, is eligible for membership. Practically every working journalist is a member of the organization, which has obtained by appeals to the Arbitration Court created under the Industrial law, awards fixing the minimum wages, and the hours and conditions of labor for all its members. These awards have substantially increased the wages of journalists on the regular newspaper staffs throughout Australia, and at the same time they have decreased the hours of labor. Separate agreements have been made by the Journalists' Association with city and country newspaper proprietors. In the capital cities, the Melbourne (Victoria) and Sydney (New South Wales) wage rates are taken as a basis, and percentage reductions are provided in the wages paid in the smaller capitals like Brisbane (Queensland), and Perth (West Australia), Hobart (Tasmania), and Adelaide (South Australia). At first, where the journalists were fighting for the formation of the Association and for their awards from the Arbitration Court, there was some friction with the newspaper proprietors, who resented the application of trade union principles in the working of their literary staffs. Now, however, the position has been accepted, and the scheme is operating smoothly and, on the whole, satisfactorily.

The need for a national Australian daily newspaper is crying aloud for recognition. The great dailies of the large cities are all parochial. Even the greatest of them—and they include

newspapers that would bear comparison with the world's best—give surprisingly little space to Australian affairs outside the State in which they are published. Indeed, after eliminating the purely metropolitan news and the foreign cables, there is little left. Australian happenings of far greater importance than much of the news cabled from the other side of the world are often overlooked if outside the boundaries of the State in which the paper is published. One would think that the leading metropolitan dailies had come to an agreement not to compete with one another, otherwise, within 20 years of federation, surely one, if not more, of them would have published an

edition simultaneously in each State. That opportunity will not be left unseized forever; for though it would take large capital to initiate a new daily newspaper on national lines, with a national policy, and published simultaneously in each of the six states, such a paper would really have no opposition in its own wide sphere. Three-fifths of the population would be reached by such a paper before breakfast every morning. Well and patriotically conducted, such a journal would indeed be a power in the land, and a power for great good. Perhaps such a paper will soon appear. Until it does, it cannot be said that the Australian press has attained its majority.

The Need in Latin-American Countries

VIRGILIO RODRIGUEZ BETETA

*Representing the Press Association of
South America*

Being one of the fundamental purposes of the Press Congress to establish and maintain closer relations between the publishers of newspapers and magazines in every country, nothing could be better than the formation of subdivisions of this Congress, in such a way that this may be the big organization which will preside over all subdivisions and these will serve with greater concentration on sectional problems, and particular attention to relations between peoples of one section of the globe. The organization of a Pan-Pacific Press Conference to be a part of the Press Congress of the World is, in consequence, not only a logical step in the development of the functions of the Press Congress of the World, but a step of more than ordinary significance at this time when the eyes of the world are turned expectantly on the development of this section of the globe.

The papers presented on the occasion of the inauguration of this Pan-Pacific Press Congress widely show how practical can be the promotion of understanding between the Pan-Pacific countries to secure better means of communication between them and above all, to advance the cause of world peace.

I will refer now only to what this section of the Press Congress can accomplish in the case of Latin America. All of the Latin American Republics have coastlines, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the exception of Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia, but even these countries have

considerable interest in the Pacific, insofar as the first four are concerned they are interested because of the establishment of railroad facilities between Chile and the Republic of Argentina by means of the Transandean Railway. In reference to the last named of these republics, Bolivia, which has no coast, either on the Atlantic or the Pacific, has its natural outlet, however, toward the Pacific.

In spite of the many commercial interests which Latin America has on the Pacific it can be said that there are but very few relations maintained between these countries and those of the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Australia and other countries bordering the Pacific in the Old World, countries which are known to Latin America through name only.

There are in Latin American countries bordering the Pacific not less than seventy wireless stations, among them one of high power located in Chile, but no news is sent there directly from the Orient. It is relayed to California by wireless, from there it is sent to New York, thence to South America by cable from Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, going to Vera Cruz, Mexico, crossing then the isthmus and going from there through all the Pacific countries of Central and South America.

The main task of the Pan-Pacific Congress in connection with the interchange of news in Central and South American newspapers should be directed to obtaining direct means of communication at

the lowest possible rate. The dealings which rapid development of this Congress is maintaining is of great interest to the Orient because of the rapid growth which these young countries have made in their fight for advancement against so many handicaps. The Orient would be interested in knowing how the racial problem has been solved in countries like Argentina and Uruguay, how the extension of a great population of Negroes in Brazil does not constitute the problem there, and how the problem of a large native Indian population, by means of its slow assimilation with the white populations is being solved. You of the Orient will be very much interested in knowing of the magnitude and intensity of the fight in which these countries have been engaged in their struggle to adopt the most advanced principles of representation and democracy in spite of poor preparation by the masses and a national independent life when these countries obtained their independence from Spain. Finally you will be astonished when you know the progress, the figures of natural trade and some other striking results achieved by some of these countries. While a group of them have achieved great results and all the others are in different degrees of development, all tending toward the same results. The size of the Latin American territory which is at least four times that of the United States and is capable for a population of four hundred million people, and the stupendous number and variety of natural resources foreshadows that Latin America is destined to occupy a great position in world affairs. And now it is interesting to know how the Orient will be benefited from the position which Latin America holds.

From the beginning of the development of the practical works of the Pan-Pacific Congress in Latin America I sug-

gest the necessity of starting the relations with it by means of a center of communication established at a point in America which is to be in direct contact, both with Latin America and at the same time with the Orient. There is but one way to begin, that is to say, to take advantage of an intermediate point. The situation is similar to that of two persons, who, in order to become acquainted need the services of a third person to make the introduction. Through this point you will speak to Latin America and Latin America will speak to you, it being the center of diffusion and the source of the information contained in your newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, and vice versa. Of course this point which is selected must be one which has the best and most rapid means of communication by cable, wireless, steamer and mail with both the Orient and Latin America. Through this center there would be developed the mutual relations between the Orient and Latin America, until the time when such communications could be put on a direct basis.

That is the way for the Pan-Pacific Congress to promote a better understanding between the Pacific countries of Latin America and the Pacific countries of the Orient, and especially of establishing better understanding between the journalists by means of communication. In so far as the high purposes of advancing the cause of the *peace of the Pacific*, a phrase of deep significance for securing the peace of the world, this branch of the Press Congress should make the task of Latin America a very important one. There are in the most southwesterly part of America big problems which concern the international policies of all Latin America. The "War of the Pacific," so-called, is the name given by history to the war between Chile on the one side, and Peru and

Bolivia on the other side during the last third of the eighteenth century. This war left as a legacy a bitter dispute as to frontiers and provinces which has been impossible to settle amicably in spite of the many efforts used, as much on the part of politicians and diplomatists of the contending nations as by the mediation of disinterested countries. Neither the Pan-American Congress, started nearly thirty years ago with the purpose of bringing together the American countries, both of Saxon and Spanish origin, for the settlement of international quarrels and disputes and adopting a common point of view in regard to international policies, or the efforts of prominent men of thought and good will in North and South America have succeeded in stopping this acute quarrel which represents the most perplexing problem confronted by the people of Latin America.

Bolivia expects, naturally enough, an outlet to the sea, of which she was deprived at the time of the treaty after that war. Peru demands the return of two provinces which Chile retains in her hands. Chile argues that she has the right for doing it and the other says that the main condition of that treaty, which was to put the disputed provinces under the test of a plebiscite, was not fulfilled.

The settlement of the problem involved is the main purpose of any attempt to maintain peace in the Latin American Pacific. If the Pan-Pacific Press Conference could do something that would gain the attention of the most influential journalists of both countries in order to bring about a common point of view which would result in arranging a covenant, it would be an achievement which would excel any other one accomplishment made by the many tentative Pan-American Congresses and courts of arbitration.

Another point to which the side of the Pan-Pacific Press Congress could be ad-

ressed is Central America. The separation of these five small republics which at the time of its independence and some twenty years after, were constituted a sole nation, is a Latin American international problem which in a certain way opposes the prestige and harmonious development of the American continent of Spanish speaking countries. Since its independence the most intelligent and patriotic public men have been engaged in fighting at first for maintaining the unity of the Republic of Central America and afterwards for the establishment of it. Since 1885, on which date Rufino Barrios fell in battle, fighting gloriously for these ideals, the attempts to secure this union by means of force were stopped, and has been changed by means of a policy of diplomacy and other peaceful means. In 1911 a league of Central American journalists was attempted for the same purpose. At present they are not engaged in re-uniting the governments, but mainly the peoples. Big things are being performed worthy of the help and support of all honorable people. The Spanish and Latin American press has offered at different opportunities its support, and recently most of the papers of the United States, especially the papers and magazines of New York, have become interested in this affair and have applauded that effort. Should the Pan-Pacific Congress take upon its own account the task of using its influence for securing a definite moral support of the press of the Pacific it would be very opportune and it would signify that they would help the five countries occupying the center of the New World, through which the oceanic communication was opened and which is the point at which not only the communication of the Atlantic with the Pacific was consummated, but which represents the bridge uniting the great portions of North and South America.

A Pan-Pacific School of Journalism

DEAN WALTER WILLIAMS
President World's Press Congress

I do not intend to make a speech on the subject assigned to me. If I had my "druthers" as Mark Twain used to say, I would "druther" be honorary secretary than to hold any position I know. As I understand the duties of an honorary secretary they are to look wise or pretty and be silent and see that everyone else stops as soon as possible their speeches. Mr. Cohen fills that position beautifully, as did Mr. McClatchy this morning.

Director Ford has asked that I give the reasons why there should be a Pan-Pacific School of Journalism. I will not do so. My conclusions would be correct but the reasons that I would give might be altogether wrong and while you might agree with me in the conclusions you might disagree with the reasons that I suggested as the means for reaching those conclusions. Travel and education or education including travel is necessary in preparation for any form of journalism. There is no occupation in life except that of an idiot that can be successfully performed without education of some kind. Most of us are in journalism by accident or inheritance or inability to get into anything else or for some other incidental reason, and that is one trouble with journalism and we can't improve journalism very much without improving journalists and I have very little hope of the improvement of journalists who have reached the age of permissible indiscretion, such as the age reached by some who I see before me and behind me in this room, but I have great hope

of the improvement of the rising generation, of the new crop of journalists that is coming on in the various countries of the world. These earlier journalists have made a great mess of the world or they permitted a great mess to be made by other people and the chaos that confronts us today is, in a measure, in a very considerable measure, the fault of the press of the world. If the newspapers had been fair and uncensored and courageous in their dealings with the peoples of their own lands and the peoples of other lands we would not so certainly have had the great war, the end of which we have just happily witnessed.

Now this is a strategic point for a School of Journalism. It seems to me there are not to be very many schools of journalism in the world; there is not enough room for them. Many great schools of journalism there cannot be any more than many great universities there cannot be. There can be abundant primary and much elementary and secondary education but higher education in the larger sense can only be successfully given at certain great centers or certain places where opportunities exist therefor, and one of these places it seems to me, as far as journalism is concerned, is this peculiar community in which we find ourselves this afternoon, and the reason for that of course is that map. The map makes of Honolulu a Charing Cross out on the Pacific; it makes it a terminal station, a station where people can stop a while and then go on to some other

place, having changed cars or trams or ships or outrigger canoes in the center of this great ocean, and that is one reason. Another reason is that here we have the customs and habits of peoples of the Pacific carried out in actual everyday life, to be studied here as a laboratory before our eyes, or a panorama to perceive as we look out on it which could be obtained by students nowhere else in the world.

These are some reasons why the conclusions seem to me correct that an institution here which would take for a year or two students in their senior years or as graduate students from Japan, China, New Zealand, Australia, the Mainland and the Philippines and let them, for a year or two here, under proper auspices, with inspiring teachers, see how the others live. In a short time they could go back to their own countries knowing as much about

conditions of life among other peoples as they would by extensive travel and long study in any of the countries thus represented.

That it seems to me has its value for, after all, as it cannot be too frequently said, if journalism is to be anything other than a mere occupation to furnish bread and butter to those engaged in it, if it is to reach its highest mission, it must undertake to make the world better because it has been in the world. In its highest analysis it is a profession of public service. Some one said the other day that a good definition of journalism is a profession that knew where hell is about to break out and had a reporter there to tell what happened when the devil appeared. It seems to me a better definition for the new journalism in the new world is that it is a profession that knows where heaven can be brought about and has a reporter on hand to lift the lid.

The Pan-Pacific Press Congress

DR. FRANK F. BUNKER
Executive Secretary Pan-Pacific Union

The hour has come to close this session of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference and with it there terminates as well the official program of the Press Congress of the World. Very soon, all too soon to suit those of us who belong to Hawaii, you will begin retracing your steps. Very soon comfortable and commodious vessels and swift trains will have carried you back to your desks and very soon you will find yourselves in your accustomed places, engaged in your accustomed duties, meeting your accustomed associates and again living your accustomed lives. For a brief time you will have slipped out of your place in the smoothly working machinery with which each of you has surrounded himself and of which each is an integral and essential part. Soon you will have slipped back into your particular niches, outwardly unchanged by your visit to Hawaii.

While your avoirdupois may show some increase, nevertheless, I have no doubt, your architectural lines will still bear sufficient resemblance to your former proportions to enable your friends to recognize your silhouette. Outwardly, I say, all will be as before, but inwardly, I doubt not, there will have come a change as a result of new preceptions, an enlarged outlook, an energizing vision, for you have been seeing with the mind as well as with the eye.

The citizens of Hawaii, with that hospitality for which they are justly famous (I can say this without immodesty for I have been here not much longer than yourselves) have tried to

make it easy for you to see something of nature's wonders here to be found in lavish profusion; to gain some notion at first hand of Hawaii's important occupations; to learn somewhat of the customs, lore and character of the great race of Polynesians who have long inhabited these Islands, and to form some idea of the problems of labor and race here to be found.

Although we hope you will have found these features of sufficient interest to lead you to speak and to write of them as opportunity arises, nevertheless, if that inward change of which I speak has lead you to do no more than to observe and enjoy the unparalleled beauties of sea and land and sky, here to be found, your trip will have fallen short of its possibilities, both to you and to us, for you will have missed the interrelations of things, the hidden meanings, the things which do not appear. In such event it will be as though "having eyes one sees not" and "having ears one hears not."

A Prophecy of the Pacific

That the countries and states bordering the Pacific and in the Pacific constitute a region having features and characteristics and problems which differentiate it from every other region has been recognized by many. Seventy years or more ago W. H. Seward, then United States Senator from New York, and later Secretary of State under Lincoln, in a notable speech in the Senate gave expression to a remarkable prophecy concerning this region. He said:

"Henceforth European commerce, European politics, European thought, and European activity, although actually gaining force; and European connections, although actually becoming more intimate, will nevertheless relatively sink in importance; while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter."

President Harding's Views

The fact that on Armistice Day, November 11th next, there convenes in Washington at the call of the President of the United States representatives of the principal allied and associated powers to consider the principles and policies which shall govern in and about the Pacific, is clear proof of the fact that in the view of the President of the United States the future peace of the world now turns on the settlement of difficulties in the Pacific. If further proof of his interest in the Pacific were needed it would be found in the letter of greetings which he sent to the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference which convened in this city in August last. Let me read his letter:

"The Pan-Pacific Congress on Education soon to meet, has greatly appealed to my imagination, and I want to express my hopes that it will be marked by a measure of success that will justify all the hopes that have been entertained for it. It seems only yesterday that we thought of the broad Pacific as separating two unrelated worlds, now we have come to regard it as a world by itself, the greatest of neighborhoods, the romantic meeting place of East and West, where each merges into the other and both discover that at last the supreme interests of humanity are common to all men and races. Two-thirds of the earth's

population live in the lands of the Pacific, numbering the oldest and the newest of organized communities, and, characteristic of our times, their mighty ocean is come to be regarded by all of them as a bond rather than a barrier. In a large way we must feel that the future of the race, the hope of creating a true community of men and nations and civilizations, each retaining its own traditions, character and independence, yet all serving the common end of human progress must greatly depend on the development of your fine ideal of a Pan-Pacific neighborhood. With better acquaintance, more intimate interdependence, riper mutual understandings, we shall advance to the realization of such an ideal. I feel that your Educational Congress is one of the most practical means of drawing these communities thus closer together, and therefore have special reasons to wish it well."

Statement by Lloyd George

In this connection I want also to bring to your attention a statement made by Lloyd George, uttered but a few weeks ago, in discussion of the British-Japanese alliance. As quoted by the Associated Press, he said:

"If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world. The problems of today may be in the Atlantic. Yesterday they were in the German ocean, and they may pass tomorrow into the Pacific and when they do the powers that are most greatly concerned in the Pacific are America, Japan, China and the British Empire. These four great powers are primarily concerned with having a complete understanding with regard to the Pacific. The surest way to make a success of

any disarmament plan is, first of all, to arrive at an understanding upon the Pacific."

Ex-President Roosevelt's Comment

And may I not add also the words of the late President Roosevelt, speaking to this matter of the Pacific as a region of significance.

"The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America; the Atlantic era has reached the height of its development; the Pacific era, destined to be the greatest, is just at dawn."

Attitude of Press Congress of World

This area which we are calling the Pacific region, is so big and broad, so diversified in its peoples, its climate, its industries; and we in turn may be come so occupied with the minutiae of our particular vocations that it is easy to fail to see the larger whole and consequently to fail to do our part in bringing into harmonious relationship the divergent elements to be found therein. The fact, however, that the Press Congress of the World thought it important enough to meet here in Hawaii and that you have thought it wise to organize a Pan-Pacific Press Conference to carry forward lines of work which have to do primarily with this region show unmistakably that you are not blind to the need or to the possibilities.

The Pan-Pacific Union

Fourteen years ago this vision of a Pacific region knit together in all of its parts and its interrelations by friendly understanding came to Mr. Alexander Hume Ford. Like many other movements which have grown into powerful agencies for public welfare, the idea first found lodgment in the mind of a single individual who had the courage and singleness of purpose to devote his entire time and energy to its promotion.

The attitude of Hawaii, itself, towards the Pan-Pacific movement inaug-

urated by Mr. Ford has been much the same as that which communities generally take toward projects of like character. At first the feeling was one of indifference and of incredulity. Then came a period characterized by an awakening interest followed by the full endorsement and the active support of local persons of the highest standing.

As to the nations and countries in and about the Pacific, Mr. Ford has secured for the Union from many the endorsement of their chief administrative officers and the permission to use their names as sponsors. Among these countries are the following: The United States and Canada in North America; New Zealand, Australia, Java, the Philippines and Japan among the Pacific islands; and Siam and China on the continent of Asia.

Furthermore, such is the recognition accorded the Pan-Pacific Union, that Mr. Ford succeeded, through the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Education and of the Pan-American Union, in having the Department of State of the United States government, through its diplomatic connections, extend to the governments and self-governing colonies of the Pacific, a formal invitation to send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference held last August here in Honolulu.

Pan-Pacific Conferences

A year ago the leading scientists of Pan-Pacific regions were convened here by the Pan-Pacific Union in a conference of great success, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Director of Bernice Puahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Last August, as I have just stated, the Pan-Pacific Union brought together seventy-five experts in the general field of education under the chairmanship of Dr. David Starr Jordan. Copies of the proceedings have just come from the press and

will be distributed among you. In August or September of next year it will bring to Honolulu in similar fashion a group of the leaders of commerce and of business drawn from Pacific regions. Other conferences of like character are in prospect for succeeding years, all of which are in line with the thought with which I am sure you will agree, that amity and goodfellowship among the races and nations of this great region will be conserved and stimulated by bringing together leaders in the different fields of human activity.

All of this has, let me add, been accomplished in fourteen years by the genius of one man and with the co-operation and help of a board of trustees of very able and public-spirited persons who have had faith in Mr. Ford and in the practicability and value of his idea.

A Permanent Regional Press Conference

The educational conference recently held here, with unanimity and much enthusiasm, recommended that the Pan-Pacific Union take up and carry forward important investigations which it proposed and lines of activity which it believes will minister to a better understanding among the Pacific nations. The Pan-Pacific Union gladly acceded to its request, and is expanding its machinery to serve as indicated.

This morning, as the heritage of the Press Congress of the World, you have

organized a permanent Pan-Pacific Press Conference to undertake to bring the peoples of the Pacific into closer and better relationships through making the way for the transmission and interchange of information easier. While maintaining its contact with the Press Congress of the World you have arranged to place it under the fostering care of the Pan-Pacific Union. We gladly accept this foster child under the conditions which have been proposed and will give its nurture and growth our sympathetic and active assistance and we hope that two or three years hence when the second meeting of the representatives of the press of the Pacific is held that our child will be a lusty and vigorous one with lungs and a voice sufficiently developed to be heard by the governments of the nations of the Pacific whose ears are sometimes a bit deaf.

Thus does the Pan-Pacific Union seek to cooperate with any and all agencies which attempt to make of the region of the Pacific one wherein the minds of all of our people shall be thoroughly saturated with the spirit which prompted Abram of old to say to his nephew Lot when trouble was in prospect:

"Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, *for we be brethren.*"

Getting News In and Out of China

K. P. WANG

Associate Editor, the Shun Pao, Shanghai, China.

China is a country where the newspaper has not been fully developed as yet. Both the news releasers and the news readers have not fully understood the value of good news service, and hence the task of the news gatherers is a rather difficult one. However, as the news field in China is so rich and abundant, and practically the whole of which is unexplored yet, a conscientious and adventurous journalist will find his work in China to be one of unsurpassed fascination and of unexhaustible inspiration. It was only a few years ago that people of the country took journalism not as a profession or a profession of public service. But today, there is already a group of people, who have recognized the importance of journalistic work in China and have resolved to devote their life time to serve the public through their pens; and quite a number of them can be considered as real, genuine, and faithful journalists, journalists who chose journalism as their profession because they have faith and love in the value, interest and fascination of the work itself, and not because they take it as a means to achieve a certain selfish aim for themselves or for somebody else.

In spite of the fact that we have quite a number of real journalists in China, yet the news service in the country today as a whole has not been proved satisfactory or efficient as it should be, either because the news releasers would not give enough cooperation and assistance in putting out news in a manner that is most prompt and most readily, or because the news gathered and pub-

lished does not suit the taste of the reading public. In China, public organizations, or even government bureaus, have not adopted the policy and have not realized the advantage of releasing news to the papers from time to time; and whatever they release for publication, if any, is either too formal and uninteresting, or too brief and incomprehensible, and in majority of the cases, the news gatherers for the papers have to go here and there to get materials to supplement that released so that it can be rendered into readable and understandable matter. Many a time, news items of public interest, the nature of which is common and the significance of which is not far-reaching, have to be withheld from publication by the authorities concerned, simply because they deal with the government or government officials, and as such, they should be regarded as secret to the public. It is also very common that meetings and gatherings of public organizations, or important movements conducted by public bodies, which by their nature possess tremendous news value, would pass through without being noticed and reported by the papers. As a rule, people in China do not notify the papers as to what they have done, they are doing, or they will do, and it is up to the papers to find out these doings themselves. The institution of getting an interview for publication from a certain person is practically unknown to Chinese, not because the reporters are not on the job, but because the people with whom the reporters interviewed do not want publicity in that way. People

in China still hold the old virtue of modesty, and they do not wish to have their names appear in the papers if they can help it, even if the appearance of their names would do them good and would give them fame and credit. Our people at home simply have not been accustomed to that institution as yet.

Then again, the nature of the news and the style in which the news is written have a great deal to do with the success and popularity of the papers. The study of newspaper readers' psychology in China is a very interesting one. The majority of newspaper subscribers there do not subscribe for the papers for the news of the day, but for the so-called literary pages. The most important feature for a newspaper to have in China has been, and will continue to be for the next few years to come, these literary pages, pages containing not the news of the present moment, but the news happenings of years ago, pages not containing articles on current topics, but articles of literary value. Anecdotes concerning certain noted persons in the past are always more preferred than telegraphic news telling stories about the present day people who reside far away, or describing current events which happened in farther-off districts or countries. A few stanzas of poetry are much more welcomed by the readers than a few articles on political or economic problems. Therefore, the main task of the news gatherers of the majority of the papers in China today, particularly of the papers in the interior parts of the country, is to gather news not of the present, but of the past, because that is the only way to keep the paper going, and that is also the only way to satisfy the subscribers. Then the style of writing must be strictly literary, and no vulgar expressions can be tolerated, as the Chinese are essentially a literary people, though the number of

educated people is so limited. The literary style must be kept and emphasized throughout the whole paper, including the news columns. Chinese people will not read a story which consists of facts alone, with no opinions or comments intermingled. The more opinion the writer puts into the story, the more the story will be read; and papers giving the stories in pure narrative style will not appeal to readers and hence will not make any success in China. The American journalistic principle of giving facts alone and no comments in the news columns can not be worked out in China just now, and most likely will remain unworkable for a few decades to come. The British way of treating news, that is: editorial opinions intermixed with news stories, is a favorite type for the Chinese.

However, the above picture only gives a description of conditions existing in the newspaper world of China at large, and principle papers having their publications issued in newspaper centres like Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Hankow, and Tientsin are being conducted more or less according to modern methods and principles. Let us discuss a few minutes the ways through which these papers are getting stories for their news columns. The papers in these newspaper centres, though still publishing literary pages and employing literary style for their writings, are paying more and more attention to the importance and value of getting news of the day, and by so doing, they are gradually introducing into China principles of modern journalism. Now, how do they get news? That is a question worth considering. Take the Shanghai papers into consideration first, as the Shanghai papers are by far the most advanced and progressive of all the papers in the country. Nearly all the papers in Shanghai employ special correspondents stationed in the different principal cities, who send in the bulk of

news to the editorial offices of their home papers generally through postal administration. A few rich papers and papers of old standing provide a better facility for the public, however; the correspondents of these papers would send in the comparatively more important news through telegraphic channels. As a rule, the papers possessing facilities of telegraphic news are more popular to the readers than papers without such service, and the telegraphic news items themselves have also been proved more popular than items sent through other means. The most highly paid correspondents are those who are stationed in Peking, and most of them deserve the highest merit. Peking is the greatest news centre in China, and as such, the responsibilities of the correspondents towards the papers of which they are representatives are also the greatest. In Peking, where the seat of China's national capital is situated, news items of all description and of all nature are produced nearly every minute, and it takes men of big calibre, clear mind, keen judgment, and learned far-sightedness to sort out all the news that comes to him, to pick the true and good, and to send it back to their home papers. Correspondents stationed at other cities do not play such an important part as those at Peking, but they also make valuable contributions to the papers from time to time.

For local news, practically all Shanghai papers have good services, both by their own staff and by professional reporters. As Shanghai is the commercial centre of China, Shanghai papers give more commercial news of China than all the papers in the country combined. Most of the papers have specials dealing with economic news, and very often learned scholars are employed as financial editors. These financial editors are in close and constant touch with the leading merchants, bankers, trade com-

missioners, shipping and customs officials, guilds and chamber of commerce of the city and also of other parts of the country, so that their source of financial news will never become exhausted. Besides these financial editors, there are special reporters who are always ready to be on the job for any reporting work at any time. Social news and news of human interest are abundant in Shanghai, and taken as a whole, Shanghai papers generally put out good and interesting news every day. A few of these papers are also conducting engraving and photographic departments, and hence they have the advantage over other papers by issuing illustrated pages. In Shanghai, we have a special class of newspaper workers known as professional reporters. These professional reporters are not employees of any paper, nor are they employed by any news agency or news syndicate. They are a class by themselves. During the day they would go out and get whatever news they can, and towards the evening or late in the afternoon, they would meet together at certain appointed tea houses or restaurants to talk over what each has gathered in the day. They would exchange the news thus gathered, one with another, and each would use his best style to render the materials thus exchanged into story form, and when these stories are sent to the papers and published the next day, they get their pay due to them from the papers in which their stories appear according to proper basis of valuation.

Next to Shanghai, we have another city of great journalistic importance, namely Peking. Peking is an important city, not because of its abundance of news, but because of its peculiarity of being a city of news agencies instead of newspapers. There are upwards of thirty news agencies in Peking, publishing news in Chinese, English, French,

Russian and Japanese languages, conducted by peoples and organs of different nationalities, including Chinese, American, British, French, Russian and Japanese. It is these news agencies instead of newspapers, which are carrying on the important function and duty of getting the news. In fact many of the newspapers in Peking do not have any reporters of their own to run after news, and whatever they published in the morning is just reprinted from whatever they have been supplied by the news agencies the preceding evening. Even some of the correspondents of Shanghai papers at Peking have to depend upon these agencies for news, which can be secured by regular subscriptions. These reports are generally issued at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening and soon after are distributed to various newspapers, all edited and ready for print for next morning's paper. The subscription list is open to all persons who desire to get news one night earlier, and as a rule, the subscription list of private persons of some of the agencies is very long. By this way, the news agencies in Peking are taking the place of evening papers, and many of them have built up a reputable standing and hence become very influential. It is almost invariably true that these news agencies are either run by political parties or subsidized by certain political figures, and it is therefore also invariably true that the news they issue is tinged with political color or mixed with personal element. Such being the case, it is therefore rather hard for newspaper editors, if they want to use the service of these agencies, to distinguish between a real story and a yellow information, to trace dividing lines of political and personal interests, and to select the right ones for publication. In case of foreign news agencies, that is, news agencies supported and conducted by

foreigners, they are operated with certain definite purposes to achieve certain definite objects. Most of them are official organs of foreign governments, and some of them are mouthpieces of big foreign financial interests. Since the policy and purpose of these agencies are so diverged one from another, it is not uncommon that the news items issued by them are contradictory. Very often, a British report about conditions in Russia appearing in today's paper has to be corrected by a Russian version tomorrow. Still very often news sent out by Japanese agencies on U. S.-Japanese relations can never be confirmed by American agencies. With the Chinese agencies they even present more interesting phenomena than the foreign agencies. One agency would send out, sometimes purely through manufacturing, a report about the unfavorable situation of the political party, with whose views and policies the issuing agency can not agree; another agency would publish something concerning entirely private affairs of an influential person in the enemies camp; and still another agency would put out in its reports items absolutely untrue and detrimental to the interests of the opposition group. Of course, all these practices do not appear every day, but the agencies certainly take them as their weapons to defeat people belonging to different political belief and faith.

All these news agencies employ a certain number of news gatherers to get material for publication. As it has been said above, it is very seldom that the reporters can get news through regular way of release, the news agency reporters in Peking have to resort to some other ways than regular. Generally these reporters are alert and always on the job, and the way they get their news is through making friends with government employees, visiting parks, tea houses, theatres, and restaurants, and

frequenting other amusement places where the government employees go during their leisure hours. Through conversations with others and through hearing others' conversations, these reporters usually get good stories about what is going on in and around Peking, socially as well as politically; and whoever secures the greatest number of friends and whoever secures the greatest number of stories, he will be the most successful reporter in the long run. Such is the fascinating life of news agency reporters in Peking, and such a fascinating life is probably unequalled anywhere else in the world.

With regard to the foreign journalists in China, be they news agency reporters or be they specially sent correspondents of some big and influential papers of foreign countries, the number of the latter case is, by the way, very limited, their life is an entirely different one. Their usual way of getting news is through direct calls on the people from whom they want to get something and through correspondence with people from whom they are anxious to learn something. It is very strange to say that Chinese officials and authorities are very willing to grant interviews to foreign newspapermen, and to answer the questions put to them by the foreign correspondents, though such interviews are as a rule very formal and uninteresting, and though such answers given are generally too indirect and not to the point. To an expert foreign correspondent, who has been in China for many years, such interviews and answers would not be regarded as good and fit for print, until he puts a lot of finishing touches to them by his knowledge of Chinese people and Chinese affairs; but an inexperienced one, who just came over, is liable to use them as they have been given to him, possibly coupled with wrong interpretations of his own. It is through this latter case that

many a time misunderstanding about China and Chinese affairs would arise, and it is therefore sincerely hoped that no foreign newspaper would send any correspondent over to China, unless it is assured that he is fully equipped with a knowledge about China and thus fully qualified.

Now just a word or two about sending Chinese news abroad and getting foreign news into China. Both of these services are at present in the hands of foreigners. News about China is being dispatched to foreign lands by telegraphic lines, submarine cables, or wireless transmission. Most of the materials are taken from the interviews and correspondence acquired through the manner as above described, and the rest of them are secured through translations from Chinese papers. They are usually misleading and full of misinterpretations. On the other hand, news about foreign countries generally comes through the offices of foreign news agencies. Only a few Chinese papers have their own correspondents abroad, though many of the students studying in foreign countries, including girls, have been contracted with to dispatch news home by some of the papers.

Practically a hundred per cent of the Chinese papers take in foreign news items and publish them as they are supplied by the responsible foreign news agencies. Sometimes home correspondence appearing in foreign newspapers in China is also translated by the vernacular papers for publication. In both cases, the news thus published is not of the first hand value, and generally not the kind of news fit for Chinese readers. It is therefore strongly urged that neither newspapers of foreign countries nor Chinese newspapers at home should feel satisfied with the foreign news service which they are getting and both of them should send out corre-

spondents of their own to get whatever news they want, which can be taken by the readers as trustworthy and reliable.

Such is a brief survey of news service in China, and the conditions as now prevailing are certainly unsatisfactory and inefficient. We want improvement and progress, and we want to better these conditions. We are only hoping now that the cable rate, which the Press Congress of the World has been energetically discussing, will be eventually reduced, so that newspapers of China and of foreign countries can afford to send correspondents to do some real correspondence work between China and other countries, which is so badly needed, and we are also hoping now that an international news agency, properly managed and conducted with honest and straight purposes, which the Pan-Pacific Press

Congress is trying to realize, will be realized in the near future, so that countries, at least countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, can be better acquainted one with another, and the news service between them can be better handled. These are what modern journalists in China are looking for from the Press Congress of the World, and particularly from the Pan-Pacific Press Congress. We have only a handful of journalists in China who deserve to be called as journalists, and unless the journalists of the world, particularly Pan-Pacific journalists, will be willing to help and assist us, we can not expect to remedy the present journalistic condition in China, which is so undeveloped and behind time, in a short time. Will the journalists of the world, and of the Pan-Pacific countries help and assist us?

Closing Words to the Pan-Pacific Press Conference

By ALEXANDER HUME FORD
Director Pan-Pacific Union

The Pan-Pacific Union stands for service. Honolulu is the service station of the Pacific. Here I have met at one time at the Conference table the premiers of three Pacific countries and this not by meditation, but by the accident of the arrival of their steamers the same day from three different Pacific countries. This would not be likely to happen anywhere else, and it is because of such frequent happenings, bringing together in Honolulu the leading men of thought and action from different Pacific countries, that this city was selected a dozen years ago at the First Pan-Pacific Convention, as the meeting place for future Pan-Pacific Conferences.

The Pan-Pacific Union is calling a series of Conferences of the leading men in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific. It realizes that without the cooperation and thought of the press it is powerless to go forward. The press of the Pacific is today the greatest educational force and the greatest force for moral uplift in the whole world.

In some of our Pacific lands the newspapers pride themselves upon the fact that they disseminate the truth, that no interview is printed until it has the approval of the man interviewed. The truthfulness of these papers in local matters is astonishing, especially to the American, but when these same papers speak of other countries of the Pacific it is impossible for them to verify their information. They publish what is sent to them and copy from

foreign journals, and, alas, all is not well.

Men wish to do that which is right, and if it is not too difficult they will do the right thing always. It seems to me, therefore, that it is the duty of this body to make it easy for the journalists of the Pacific to learn the truth about one another's countries, especially the pleasant, uplifting and encouraging truths.

You have accepted by resolution the services of the Pan-Pacific Union and I feel that its chief object should now be to aid in disseminating among all countries of the Pacific the truth about the conditions concerning each and the actual modes of living and being of their peoples. If we can establish here at the ocean crossroads a clearing house of accurate information; if from this central station we can send in every direction the cable and wireless items that are dropped here, it will be splendid for Pacific journalism. I believe that here in Honolulu men of experience in press matters would know best as to the items of news that each Pacific country would wish flashed forward to it and if the Pan-Pacific Union can serve in establishing such a central news gathering and disseminating organization its force is at your disposal in the attempt. All that would be needed to make it a success will be your cooperation.

It is for the Executive Committee now of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference to cooperate with the Pan-Pacific Union to establish the service that you

desire and to set the countries and peoples of the Pacific press of the world in their true light.

The President of the Press Congress of the World has suggested that a Pan-Pacific School of Journalism be established here at the ocean crossroads. The Pan-Pacific Union will gladly co-operate with Dean Walter Williams and the journalists of the Pacific who are looking forward to such an inter-racial journalistic school.

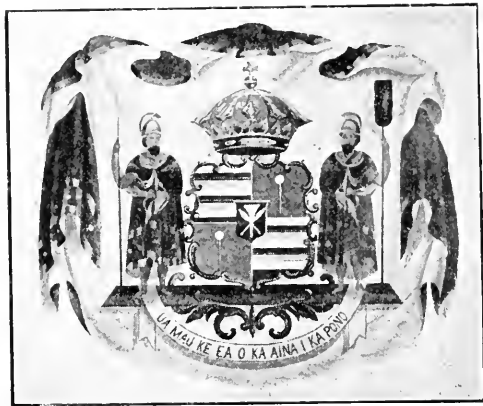
The proceedings of this Pan-Pacific Press Conference, a book of about one hundred pages, will be printed and published immediately and we trust that within a week several hundred copies will be on their way to Washington where the Disarmament Conference is about to open its sessions. It has been intimated that the views expressed by the journalists of the Pacific may have a valuable bearing at this time in Washington.

It may be that an informal conference of the press men of the Pacific will be held in Washington, as there will be a quorum of the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union in that city during the Disarmament Conference. It has been suggested that at the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, to be held in Honolulu next September, that there be a section composed of the owners of newspapers and publications in Pacific lands. This matter will be taken up and duly considered. If, as it is hoped, the President of the United States will be with us in Hawaii next September, it may be possible that an informal conference of presidents and premiers

of Pacific lands may be brought about in which case it may be well to hold a second Pan-Pacific Press Conference as the leading newspaper men of the Pacific would undoubtedly visit Honolulu on that occasion.

The Pan-Pacific Union is seeking to get the leading men of all lines of thought and action in Pacific lands in personal touch with one another. We have brought together the leading scientists of the Pacific and they are well organized in a body that will carry on and meet again. The same is true of the educators and now also of the press men of the Pacific. Next will be the gathering of the leading business giants of Pacific lands. There was once a saying among business men that there is no friendship in business, but this is no longer a truism. The Pan-Pacific Union holds that there should be no business but friendship, and this will come true.

I cannot but be grateful for the kindly expressions that some of the speakers have voiced concerning my personal part in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. I am grateful because it has made me certain that you go back to your homes in perfect assurance that whatever the Pan-Pacific Union can do to serve you between your meetings, to aid you in making a permanent success of your Pan-Pacific Congress body that it will do. We have asked for your cooperation and you have accepted ours. In whatever manner you wish us to be of service to you it is but for you to call upon us and I trust you will call upon us for we are here to serve.



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